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Finding Titanic's Grave Has Not Ended the Treasure Hunt

Now to Determine Who Owns What

NEW YORK — There are richer ones, older ones and deeper ones, but of all the thousands of shipwrecks in all Earth's oceans, seas and lakes, RMS Titanic was the one every treasure hunter dreamed of finding.

"It's the most difficult wreck that's ever been found," Robert Marx, a leading treasure salvager, said Tuesday. "You're talking about 'Mission Impossible.' Nobody has ever found anything that deep."

A French-American team of scientists claims to have found and videotaped the luxury liner, which struck an iceberg on its maiden voyage and sank early on April 15, 1912, in 13,120 feet (3,994 meters) of water about 560 miles (900 kilometers) off Newfoundland.

There have been decades of speculation about the ship's location and condition, and especially about the value of its contents.

The Titanic was the biggest and most luxurious liner of its time, and its 1,513 victims included the U.S. financier John Jacob Astor and the industrialist Benjamin Guggenheim.

A fortune in jewels and other valuables is rumored to have gone down with them. But Clive Cussler, author of the novel "Raise the Titanic," said he believes there is no fortune, because first-class passengers had time to collect their valuables and use lifeboats to escape.

Mr. Marx said that may miss the point. "Each tea cup is going to be worth a fortune," he said.

Salvagers now get \$1,000 for a German U-boat periscope lens. What, he was asked, would a life preserver from the Titanic be worth?

"Whatever the market will bear," he said. "The Titanic itself will never be raised, he and Mr. Cussler agreed. 'It's just too bloody big.' Mr. Marx said. Mr. Cussler, whose novel told of the raising of the ship, estimated the cost of actually doing it at \$3 billion to \$4 billion.



The supposedly unsinkable Titanic set sail on its maiden voyage in 1912.

Mr. Marx said that pieces and contents of the ship could be recovered "with robots using tools or explosives."

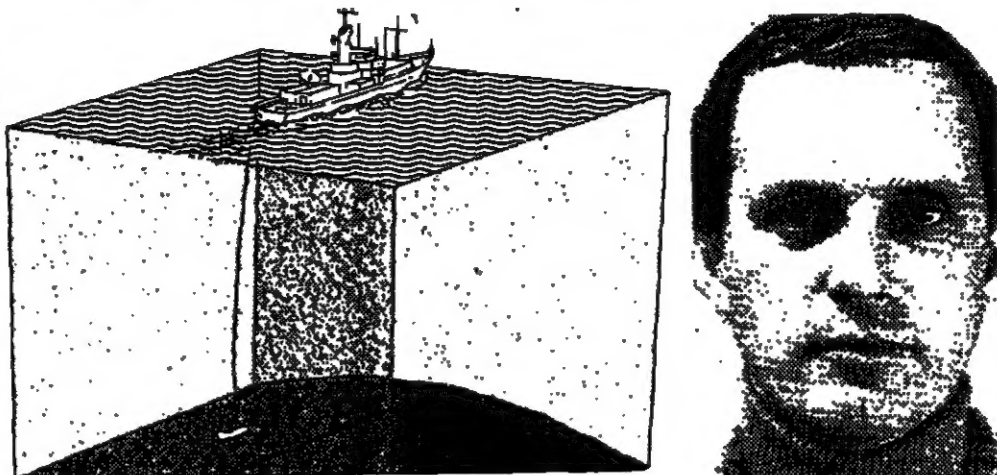
Robert Ballard, a scientist who designed the remotely controlled craft that carried a television camera to the wreck, and who was a member of the search team, said that any attempt at salvage would be "ridiculous." The French-U.S. team has proposed making a marine memorial site of the Titanic.

On Tuesday night, the CBS broadcasting network showed remote-controlled robot television pictures of the ship. CBS said that the videotape shows the wreckage lying in a deep ocean canyon.

The dark and blurry black-and-white pictures showed one of the ship's huge boilers and its stoking doors surrounded by metal rivets. Researchers reported that they have seen portholes and the corroded bulkhead of the officer's quarters, according to CBS.

The Titanic was not only the biggest liner of its time, its builders called it unsinkable because of its

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Depiction of the remote-controlled craft whose camera helped find the wreck. The system's designer, Robert Ballard, right, said a salvage attempt would be "ridiculous."

Soviet Threatens To Lift Ban on Space Weapons

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union announced Wednesday that it would consider itself free to deploy anti-satellite systems in space if the United States proceeded with a planned test of an anti-satellite rocket.

Two years ago, Yuri V. Andropov, the Soviet leader at the time, announced that the Kremlin was adopting a unilateral moratorium on the testing and deployment of anti-satellite weapons.

Mr. Andropov, who died in 1984, said that the ban would remain in force as long as other powers, including the United States, refrained from similar testing and deployment.

President Ronald Reagan informed Congress on Aug. 20 that the first operational test of a U.S. anti-satellite rocket would be carried out.

Wednesday was the first day under the notification given Congress that the test could take place.

In Washington, sources said that the air force had planned to conduct the test late Wednesday but that the Pentagon postponed the experiment to ensure compliance with the congressional notification requirement.

Several congressmen were briefed Tuesday to expect a test Wednesday, a source said, "but then the legal people determined the 15-day notification period actually doesn't run out until midnight tonight, so there's not going to be a test today."

The sources, who refused to be identified, declined to say whether a new date for the test had been set. A Pentagon statement, however, said that it would be later this month.

The two-stage rocket is carried aloft on an F-15 fighter, homes in on the target with infrared and other sensors and destroys it by force of impact.

A statement from the official press agency Tass, a form of report thought to reflect the highest official thinking in the Kremlin, said: "If the United States holds tests of anti-satellite weapons against a target in outer space, the Soviet Union will consider itself free of its unilateral commitment not to place anti-satellite systems in space."

"The entire responsibility for the further development of events will rest entirely on the American side."

The United States has said that the tests and research on anti-satellite weapons are needed to match Soviet development of similar weapons.

The United States believes that the Soviet Union conducted a test of a simple anti-satellite weapon in the late 1960s. U.S. officials have argued that it thus is necessary for the United States to conduct similar testing and achieve parity.

Moscow, which has never officially acknowledged that it has developed space-based weapons, claims that current space arms are far more sophisticated and that the United States is transferring the superpower arms race to space.

The Tass statement said that the U.S. decision to hold the test of the anti-satellite rocket "is nothing but an action directly leading to the commencement of the deployment of a new class of dangerous armaments — strike space weapons."

Without referring to any specific statement or diplomatic approach, Tass said that the Soviet Union had warned the United States last month of "the inevitable negative consequences" of going ahead with the tests.

It said that the United States was warning that the Soviet moratorium on deployment of anti-satellite weapons could remain in force only

as long as no other nation conducted tests.

The Tass statement accused the United States of deliberately creating what it called "an artificial impasse" over space weapons being discussed at the arms talks in Geneva, charging that the Americans refused to contemplate a ban on such armaments.

The Soviet Union has repeatedly called for what it says would be a ban on the militarization of space, insisting that it would be prepared to make drastic cuts in its nuclear arsenals in exchange.

The latest such statement came Tuesday, when the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, told eight U.S. senators visiting the Kremlin that he would be ready to make "the most radical offers" on nuclear arms control if the United States agreed to prevent the militarization of space.

Robert C. Byrd, the Senate Democratic leader, said that Mr. Gorbachev told the group he would be prepared to make offers to reduce strategic and medium-range nuclear arms "the very next day" U.S. agreement was forthcoming on banning space weapons.

8 Are Killed, In Protests in Guatemala

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

GUATEMALA CITY — Eight persons have been killed and hundreds have been arrested here in two days of clashes between Guatemalan security forces and student demonstrators protesting price increases, the police said Wednesday. Army troops were deployed and public schools were closed in an attempt to control unrest in the Guatemalan capital on Tuesday, two months before scheduled presidential and legislative elections to restore civilian rule.

National Police detained 516 people and 22 were injured, including three police officers, in the disturbances Monday and Tuesday, Mario Ramirez Ruiz, a police spokesman, said Wednesday.

The disturbances began Thursday after the military government of General Oscar Humberto Mejia Victores raised public transport prices by 50 percent. Since then, 10 persons have died in violence. The protesters also oppose recent increases in bread and milk prices.

About 3,000 soldiers backed by armored vehicles fanned out Tuesday night across the city and its lower-class suburbs, the site of the fiercest clashes. The police used tear gas to break up demonstrations by thousands of young people.

The army occupied Guatemala's national university, the University of San Carlos, which has been the center of the protest movement. The police also took over secondary schools.

Eduardo Meyer Maldonado, the university rector, confirmed that troops with armored vehicles had moved onto the campus. He called the action "an abuse of power" and said he had not been informed beforehand.

The rector said it was first time that the university, which has been autonomous since 1944, has been occupied by government troops.

However, in a radio broadcast Wednesday, General Mejia Victores vowed to ensure law and order until the culmination of the election process leading to the handing over of power to an elected president next Jan. 14. (AP, A)

Bhutto's Arrest Raises Doubts on Civilian Rule

By Steven R. Weisman
New York Times Service

KARACHI, Pakistan — The arrest of Benazir Bhutto, a prominent leader of the opposition to President Zia-ul-Haq of Pakistan, has raised new doubts among politicians about General Zia's promise to restore civilian government.

Political leaders, diplomats and others said Miss Bhutto's arrest last week surprised many because the government said it had no intention of interfering with her movements.

Miss Bhutto, 31, daughter of the late prime minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, returned to Pakistan two weeks ago, after a year and a half of self-exile, to assist in the funeral rites for her brother, Shah Nawaz.

Upon arrival she proclaimed herself the leader of the Pakistan People's Party, the once powerful political organization of her father, and made several statements demanding that martial law be lifted. The government then placed her under house arrest, charging she had violated the martial law prohibition against taking part in rallies and other political activity.

Early this week the government ordered three close family members out of the Bhutto mansion in a Karachi suburb. Outside the house, policemen carrying rifles with bayonets have blocked off the streets and are keeping all visitors away. The arrest was widely condemned by opposition politicians, including many who are considered her political rivals. The United States expressed dismay and said it was expected that General Zia would fulfill his commitment to restore civilian government.

General Zia has ruled under martial law since 1977, the year he overthrew Miss Bhutto's father, who was executed two years later. Political parties have been banned under martial law and hun-

dreds of party activists have been jailed. In recent months, however, many politicians say they have detected a loosening of the political atmosphere. A newly elected National Assembly has begun expressing itself on many issues, some of them in mild dissent. Politicians say there is a consensus in the assembly that martial law must be lifted. In August, Prime Minister Mohammed Khan Junejo pledged complete restoration of democracy by Jan. 1.

A Western diplomat with contacts in both the government and the opposition said this week that Miss Bhutto's arrest was puzzling in light of the shift in atmosphere, and he said there was no indication that the government was revising its timetable for ending martial law.

After Miss Bhutto's arrest, Mr. Junejo suggested that her detention would actually help the cause of restoring civilian government.

"We are in the process of lifting martial law," he said, reiterating the Jan. 1 deadline. "It is essential to maintain law and order in all the provinces at all costs. This was the main consideration in the detention of Benazir Bhutto."

Government officials, meanwhile, said Miss Bhutto had brought about much of her own problem by holding a rally at Karachi Airport, making political statements and speeches, and taking part in a motorcade from the airport to her family home. A few thousand people cheered her at the airport and the house.

Politicians and diplomats said she had apparently angered the government further by announcing that she would visit two neighborhoods in Karachi where there had been political disturbances in the past.

She planned to see the family of

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)



Benazir Bhutto

Value of Rand Falls Sharply Again, Despite South African Intervention

The Associated Press
JOHANNESBURG — The South African rand, severely weakened by political turmoil in the country, dropped nearly five U.S. cents in 20 minutes of early trading Wednesday in what one banker called a frightening plunge.

The renewed run on the currency was a blow to the South African government, which had tried to prop up the rand with a five-day suspension of trading until last Monday.

"The euphoric situation which developed on Monday when the rand strengthened has evaporated totally," a foreign-exchange dealer said as the currency slumped from its level of 41.50 cents Tuesday.

"It's very political," said the dealer, who spoke on condition of anonymity. "People are worried about their money. It's frightening. We can't stop the drain."

The government's Reserve Bank intervened later Wednesday as the currency hovered near the record low of 34.80 cents that it hit a week ago when trading was suspended. With the Reserve Bank selling scarce dollars, the rand recovered in later trading to close at 38 cents. In London, it closed at 39.75 cents.

Bankers said that market jitters were exacerbated by fears about the stability of South Africa's third largest bank, Nedbank, which last week closed its foreign branches rather than face demands from for-

sign banks for loan repayments. The government has suspended some foreign-debt repayments.

Meanwhile, renewed racial rioting erupted overnight Tuesday around Johannesburg and Cape Town. Attackers in Cape Town hurled a gasoline bomb into the home of a mixed-race legislator, extensively damaging her house and burning her car, the police reported.

In New York, the head of the South African central bank completed a round of talks with U.S. financial officials and commercial bankers and said he plans to meet with European banks to discuss

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Married Priests and Wives Ask Vatican to End Ban They Say That With World Shortage of Clerics, Church Policy Must Change

By E.J. Dionne Jr.
New York Times Service

ARICCIA, Italy — The meeting was small, but with a large name and a passionate cause.

The Universal Synod of Married Catholic Priests and Their Wives brought together about 120 persons from at least 14 countries intent on persuading the Roman Catholic Church to permit priests to get married — and, more immediately, to allow former priests who have married to resume their ministry.

The married priests who gathered recently in this mountain town outside Rome share the belief that the church will eventually be forced to change its view that only celibate men can be priests, if only because of the shortage of priests around the world.

They are divided, however, in their attitude toward Pope John Paul II, who insists that priests remain celibate.

Some, like Joseph Bukovich, an American from San Diego who with his wife, Ann, is still active in the church, express admiration for the pope, even if they disagree with his stand on married priests.

"John Paul is a very good man and like all of us faces things he has to reform and change," Mr. Bukovich said. "Do I love the man? Yes. Am I glad he is pope? Yes. Do I pray for him? Yes."

Others take a less friendly view. Remarkings on the silence of the Vatican press concerning the meeting, Giovanni Gennari, a spokesman for the synod, put the issue rather sharply.

"In this case," Mr. Gennari said, "Pravda is identical to L'Osservatore Romano and the pope is exactly like Peter Botha: married priests and their women are the blacks of the church."

The only official Vatican comment came from the chief spokes-

man, Joaquin Navarro Valls, who said in response to questions: "The position of the Vatican is clear on this problem. It has been said many, many times before."

The meeting at a trade union hall here was designed in large part to dramatize an issue that has been fought for more than two decades, and in some ways for almost 2,000 years.

In a theological document issued at the meeting, the married priests traced the ban on married priests to the Lateran Council in 1139, which said that marriage was prohibited to priests "in order that God's pleasing purity might spread among ecclesiastical persons and sacred orders."

The Lateran Council's ruling followed centuries of debate, a debate that is in some ways still going on. Some of the earliest Christians, following older religious traditions, exalted virginity and celibacy over

the married state. St. Ambrose, who was bishop of Milan from 374 to 393, exalted celibacy as "more honorable than marriage." In the same period, St. Jerome and St. Augustine took, if anything, an even stronger position in favor of celibacy.

But the church had difficulty in enforcing the celibacy rule up to the 19th century.

And the married priests point to other Christian traditions, more sympathetic to sex and marriage, that find expression in the Eastern Orthodox Church's acceptance of married priests, among other places.

A statement by the American delegation said, "Mandatory celibacy is not a dogma of the church, but rather a discipline, which has been and can again be changed."

The theological debate has immense practical ramifications. The

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Israelis Assert Security Zone in South Lebanon Is Working

By Thomas L. Friedman
New York Times Service

MARJAYOUN, Lebanon — Israeli military officials in south Lebanon and Tel Aviv say that the security strip established three months ago in south Lebanon has proved its worth.

"After three months in operation we can say that the security zone is fulfilling its function even better than some of its original proponents expected," said Uri Lubrani, the coordinator of Lebanese affairs in the Israeli Ministry of Defense.

Initially, some Israeli policymakers had spoken of letting "nature take its course" and allowing the Shiite Amal militia to gradually assume control of the area from the Israeli-backed South Lebanon Army.

But the Israeli commitment to maintaining the security strip, which extends from three to 12 miles (4.8 to 19.3 kilometers), was clearly in evidence at the headquarters of General Antoine Lahd's South Lebanon Army in Marjayoun, three miles north of the Israeli border.

South Lebanon Army soldiers wearing Israeli-made uniforms mingled casually in the compound with their Israeli advisers,

some of whom sat on window sills playing guitars.

"When Israel was pulling out in June," General Lahd, leader of the 2,000-man, predominantly Christian South Lebanon Army said, "a lot of Israeli officials were against keeping the security zone and the S.L.A. Now there is a majority in favor of it and I am confident they will remain."

The recent Israeli endorsement of the security zone is based on several factors:

■ Only two Israeli soldiers have been killed in action in Lebanon in five months.

■ Although there have been some Katyusha rockets fired into northern Israel from south Lebanon, including several reported Wednesday, they have been both rare and harmless.

■ While there have been at least eight suicide car-bombs, and one exploding mule, directed against the security zone, almost all of them were absorbed at the front gates, far from the Israeli border.

Not a single Israeli soldier was killed in these attacks, only Lebanese. For Israeli officials, it is not the number or size of attacks on the security zone that determine its merits but the number of Israeli casual-

ties. Why has the security zone worked better than many expected? Israeli military officials point to several factors.

The first, they say, has to do with the fact that a "game" of sorts has been gradually worked out between Israel and the Amal militia, enabling both sides to pursue their interests without direct conflict.

The game, say Israeli military officials, works like this: Amal is "allowed" to launch attacks on South Lebanon Army positions inside the security zone to keep up its image as being at the vanguard of the Shiite struggle against the Israeli presence. "We don't begrudge them that," an Israeli official said.

However, Amal is not allowed to either launch attacks into northern Israel or against the 400 to 500 Israeli advisers and soldiers working in the security zone. Amal must also use its influence to curtail attempts by Palestinians or radical Shiite organizations to launch attacks on Israel from areas north of the security zone, and it is doing this.

In return, say Israeli military officials, Israel has adopted the policy of generally not retaliating for Amal attacks on the South Lebanon Army by bombing Shiite

villages in south Lebanon. Israeli retaliations for incidents in the security zone in the last three months have been confined to air strikes against Palestinian and pro-Syrian Lebanese guerrilla bases in the Bekaa Valley around the town of Bar Elias.

The only major exception was a "wrist-slapping" raid into several Shiite villages near Tyre last week, to "reaffirm the rules of the game," after several rockets were fired into Israel, Israeli officials said.

Israeli military officials say that they have deliberately not disputed Amal's exaggerated claims of inflicting "hundreds of casualties" on the South Lebanon Army and Israeli troops in the 20 to 40 incidents that take place in the security zone every week.

"These claims help Amal satisfy the radicals and the Syrians," said a senior Israeli military official.

The security zone, say Israeli officials, gives Amal a "punching bag" against which it can demonstrate its radical credentials, while pursuing its larger objective of consolidating its control over the rest of the south.

Contributing to the effectiveness of the



The New York Times

security zone, say Israeli military officials, has been the fact that the Israeli presence in south Lebanon is now so small it is no

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U.S. Calls MIA Talks 'Most Positive' to Date

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has declared that talks last week with Vietnamese officials in Hanoi were "the most positive" to date in the 12-year effort to resolve the problem of Americans unaccounted for in the Vietnam War.

In one of the most conciliatory statements ever issued about discussions with Hanoi, a State Department spokesman, Charles E. Redman, said Tuesday: "I am pleased to state that the talks were very productive."

He also said that the meeting "took place in a constructive atmosphere."

A four-member U.S. team led by Richard K. Childress, political and military affairs director of the National Security Council staff, met last week with the acting Vietnamese foreign minister, Vo Dong Giang, and with the deputy foreign minister, Hoang Bich Son.

Originally, a higher-level U.S. delegation, led by Richard L. Armitage, an assistant secretary of defense, and Paul D. Wolfowitz, assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs, had been scheduled to meet with Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach. But when Mr. Thach informed Washington on Aug. 23 that he had to travel to Moscow, Mr. Armitage and Mr. Wolfowitz canceled their plans to fly to Hanoi.

The assumption at that time in Washington was that the Vietnamese, who had initially proposed "high-level talks" to resolve the question of the missing Americans, were having second thoughts. But the lower-level mission headed by Mr. Childress was authorized to have "technical talks."

State Department officials said Tuesday that Mr. Childress, who was accompanied by Ann Mills Griffiths, executive director of the League of Families of American Prisoners and Missing in Southeast Asia, was surprised to find that the Vietnamese officials were ready, even at the secondary level, to discuss for the first time all aspects of the issue.

"This was the first time that we had a totally nonpolemical discussion with the Vietnamese," a State Department official said.

sion with the Vietnamese," a State Department official said. "They did not raise any preconditions for cooperation."

In previous meetings, Hanoi indicated that progress on the missing-in-action issue would depend on whether the United States would improve relations with Vietnam or grant it aid.

Neither issue was raised this time, even though U.S. officials strongly believe that Hanoi still hopes to achieve both.

Mr. Redman said that the United States conveyed to the Vietnamese "an outline of a process to resolve the issue in Vietnam within two years" and that Vietnam "presented its own plan to resolve the issue in a short time."

"There are a number of common elements between the two concepts," he said.

A total of 1,820 Americans missing in Vietnam are carried on one of two rolls — those who were at one time listed as prisoners of war, or missing in action, and those who were believed to have been killed in action but whose bodies have not been recovered.

Despite the recurrence of motion picture and other accounts that assert that Americans are still being held captive in Vietnam, State Department officials say there is no evidence to indicate that any of the Americans are still alive.

But there is a desire, they said, to clear up questions raised by reported sightings of Westerners who could be Americans.

The United States said that it would not normalize relations with Hanoi until the missing-in-action question was resolved.



Yasumoto Takagi

Japan Air Lines Maintenance System Criticized by Government Ministry

By John Burgess
Washington Post Service
TOKYO — The Ministry of Transport strongly criticized on Wednesday many of Japan Air Lines' maintenance programs and recommended that the airline put "more work" into inspecting its planes.

That followed an emergency survey of the airline's maintenance facilities after a jumbo jet crashed last month, killing 520 people.

JAL's president, Yasumoto Ta-

kagi, said in a statement that his company would fully comply. "All Japan Air Lines employees accept this recommendation solemnly and seriously," he said. "Because of this accident we have lost the trust of passengers and society at large."

The ministry's statement did not blame poor maintenance for the accident, but it noted "suspicious" that poor maintenance was the cause. "Japan Air Lines should reflect seriously on the social responsibility of the air travel business," the statement said.

Each of the five fatal accidents that the airline had been involved in prior to last month's were blamed on pilot error.

On Aug. 12, a Boeing 747 crashed into a mountainside after much of its tail section disintegrated during a flight from Tokyo to Osaka.

Investigators have yet to settle on a cause, but are focusing on theories that the jet's rear bulkhead, a large, umbrella-shaped structure that seals the rear of the fuselage, suddenly collapsed, releasing cabin air pressure with such explosive force that it damaged the tail.

A collapse of this sort could have been caused by metal fatigue or previous structural damage. Faults of this type are supposed to be detected and corrected by routine inspection and maintenance.

An inspection of the tails of the 69 Boeing 747s operated by Japanese carriers was ordered after the accident. Of the first 41 planes checked, 23 were found to have some type of "abnormality," although in all cases the fault was said to be so insignificant as to not threaten safety.

The jet that crashed was a special

short-range model of the 747, developed for domestic service. Many of these flights last less than an hour. Although the jets have specially reinforced bodies, investigators are studying whether the shock of constant takeoffs and landings may have created undetected damage.

On Aug. 22 and 23, Transport Ministry officials carried out emergency inspections at Japan Air Lines maintenance facilities at Haneda Airport, Tokyo's domestic terminal, and the international airport at Narita.

The transport minister, Tokuo Yamashita, handed Mr. Takagi written notice that the ministry wanted the airline to take five specific steps and submit a new maintenance program to the ministry within two months. Those steps are:

- Better inspection of the pressurized cabins of 747s.

- Better inspection of each jet's body structure, with special attention to parts that have been repaired.

- Thorough inspection of important structural sections. JAL should check all components in these sections rather than just a sample.

- Full adoption of past recommendations. In some maintenance manuals, JAL did not incorporate changes recommended by the ministry following an accident in 1982 in which a jet overtook a runway while landing in Shanghai and came to rest in a field.

- Tougher enforcement of safety programs. Japan Air Lines already has internal safety bodies and a system in place, the ministry said, but "it is difficult to say that they are effectively working."

WORLD BRIEFS

Kasparov Wins Opening Chess Game

MOSCOW (AP) — Anatoli Karpov, the world chess champion, regained the first game of the world title contest Wednesday without resuming play after Gary Kasparov, the challenger, had sealed his 42d move before play was adjourned the previous day.

Mr. Kasparov's first-game victory gave him a 1-0 advantage and perhaps a psychological edge over Mr. Karpov, experts said. Some noted that Mr. Kasparov, 22, having won the two final games in their previous meeting, now has defeated Mr. Karpov, 34, three times in a row.

The championship is limited to 24 games. The first player to win six games or accumulate 12 points is the victor. A victory counts one point, a draw a half-point. If the players are tied after 24 games, Mr. Karpov retains his title.

Tunisia Ends Trade Links With Libya

TUNIS (Reuters) — Tunisia announced Wednesday that it was ending trade links with Libya and calling home its migrant workers from that country. The move was prompted by the recent expulsions from Libya of an estimated 29,000 of the 92,000 Tunisians who work there.

In a speech at the headquarters of the ruling Destourian Socialist Party, Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali said that Tunisia was proposing a bilateral committee to oversee an orderly return of the workers over two to three months.

Mr. Mzali also said that security forces had seized explosives and arrested Libyans whom he said had acknowledged that they were planning to destabilize the Tunisian government. He gave no details of the number of people arrested, but added that they would soon be shown on television.

FBI Pressure on Union Chief Reported

WASHINGTON (NYT) — After authorizing Jackie Presser to have people who did no work on the Teamsters' union payroll, agents of the FBI several times rejected his requests to dismiss them, according to law enforcement officials.

They said Mr. Presser, the president of the Teamsters, suggested removing the employees of his hometown local in Cleveland who were paid salaries for no work because he had tired of the arrangement, but the FBI instructed him to retain the workers as a means of acquiring information, officials of the Justice Department said.

The Justice Department is conducting an internal investigation of the handling of the case by the government, including the FBI.

For the Record

Israeli security forces arrested seven Palestinians in the occupied West Bank on Tuesday night and imprisoned them without trial, military sources said Wednesday. The arrests followed the killing Tuesday of one Israeli soldier and the severe wounding of another in Hebron. (AP)

Israeli Officials Say South Lebanon Security Zone Works

(Continued from Page 1)
longer the top issue on the Shiite agenda.

"Amal does not have an interest in expending all the energy it would have to expend in order to try to remove our last small presence, when it needs to mobilize so much of its resources to defeat the other radical Shiite groups and get its fair share of the Lebanese cake in Beirut," said an Israeli military official.

Israel officials, by warning the south Lebanese that "life will not be worth living" for them if they attack northern Israel, have clearly gotten through to most of the Lebanese Shiite population.

Israeli military officials note that all of the recent car-bomb attacks against the security zone have been

mounted by Christian-led pro-Syrian groups from Beirut because, as an official put it, "the Syrians are having some trouble with their Shiite proxies."

Finally, the South Lebanon Army has held together as a police force and intelligence network much better than the Israelis expected. Only about 70 out of several hundred Shiite men in the South Lebanon Army have defected from their posts in Shiite villages of the security zone.

Car Bomb in Zahle
A car bomb Wednesday in the central Lebanese town of Zahle killed 10 persons and wounded 40, Reuters said, citing radio reports.

In Beirut, Moslem militias demanded the reopening of the Green Line dividing the city, so supplies

from the Christian east could reach the Moslem western sector, faced with severe flour and fuel shortages.

Israeli Air Strike
Israel announced that its jets attacked a Palestinian guerrilla base Wednesday southwest of Zahle. The Associated Press reported.

It was the 11th Israeli air strike into Lebanon this year.

U.S. Rules Out Cambodia Arms

The Associated Press
WASHINGTON — The United States has ruled out military aid to Cambodian guerrillas despite a report that Pol Pot is stepping down as leader of the Khmer Rouge.

"We do not now and we have no plans at this time to provide weapons to the non-Communist Cambodian forces," the State Department said late Tuesday, Chicago in July approved \$5 million a year in unspecified U.S. aid to non-Communist guerrilla forces in the country.

A coalition between the non-Communist forces and the Communist Khmer Rouge has raised concerns that Mr. Pol Pot might dominate a new government. At least one million people were killed when Mr. Pol Pot took control of Cambodia a decade ago. In 1979, he was overthrown by Vietnamese troops.

Bhutto Arrest Raises Doubts On Civilian Rule in Pakistan

(Continued from Page 1)

a man executed for taking part in an airplane hijacking in 1981. The hijacking led to Miss Bhutto's original arrest and imprisonment for almost three years before she went into exile in 1984.

Associates of Miss Bhutto denied that she had done anything inflammatory.

"There was no justification for this arrest," said Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi, acting head of the Pakistan People's Party. "The government simply wanted to provoke our party and its workers so they would have a pretext to keep martial law."

Mr. Jatoi said Miss Bhutto and party officials had gone out of their way to avoid any overt demonstra-

tions while she was here. He said she had strongly indicated her intention to leave Pakistan soon to take care of her ailing mother in France.

Most opposition politicians appeared to have adopted a strategy recently of accepting Mr. Junejo's deadline of Jan. 1 as the next test of General Zia's intentions, with the expectation that they could more effectively rally support if martial law were not lifted by then.

As analyzed by some politicians, General Zia may be under conflicting pressures. On one side, the United States and some of his supporters say he must sooner or later bring Pakistan back to civilian government, even if it is with him as president.

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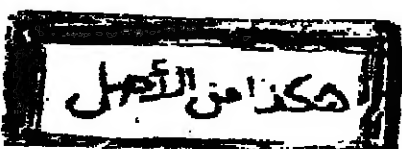
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Reagan Warns Republican Critics in Congress Against Attacks

By David Hoffman

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan, who faces difficult congressional challenges in the next few months on a host of domestic and international issues, has admonished Republicans not to attack the administration for their own political gain.

In remarks at the end of a closed cabinet meeting Tuesday, Mr. Reagan said he believed there would be no political benefit or advantage to them in his party who turned on his administration, a senior White House official said. Many in Congress face elections in 1986.

The official described Mr. Reagan as issuing a "shot across the bow" at restive Republicans who have been increasingly critical of the president on trade issues, the deficit and agriculture.

"Now's the crunch, now's the time to go along, and be Republicans," the White House official said in summarizing Mr. Reagan's remarks. This followed a briefing on the congressional challenges coming up on spending bills, the debt ceiling, trade, the farm bill and South Africa, among other issues.

The House of Representatives returned Wednesday from summer recess. The Senate will convene Monday. The cabinet meeting was Mr. Reagan's first since his return this week from a three-week California vacation.

Senator Lloyd Bentsen, a Democrat of Texas, said this week: "I think it is going to be one of the most contentious times since I've been in the Senate."

Mr. Bentsen, who was elected in 1970, may be at the center of the dispute over trade policy and is likely to play a key role in the effort to redesign the income tax system.

Robert J. Dole, the Senate majority leader, said Congress was returning in a testy mood.

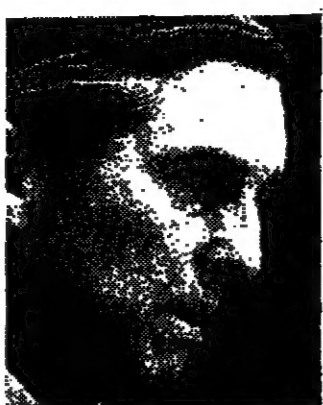
"It's always a little testy when you come back from a recess," said Mr. Dole, Republican of Kansas. "Members have been home or they've been somewhere and they've heard a lot of things. And they've taken a lot of heat and a lot of questions were asked."

Senate Republicans have been increasingly independent of the White House this year. Under Senator Dole, the majority leader, they have threatened to get their way on budget issues, producing some open conflict with the White House chief of staff, Donald T. Regan.

Officials said that two senior Re-

"They've taken a lot of heat and a lot of questions were asked."

Robert J. Dole
Senate majority leader



"I think it is going to be one of the most contentious times."

Lloyd Bentsen
senator from Texas

publican strategists, Stuart K. Spencer, a veteran Reagan adviser, and the White House political adviser, Edward J. Rollins, had made the point that Mr. Reagan's high approval rating with the American public was an important asset to Republican lawmakers seeking reelection next year. The two thus believe it would be counterproductive for Republicans to attack Mr. Reagan despite differences with him.

Twenty-two Republican Senate seats are at stake in 1986.

Issues Before Congress

Jonathan Fierbringer of The New York Times reported from Washington:

Major issues before Congress in the coming weeks will pit the House against the Senate and both bodies against President Reagan.

The expected points of confrontation with the president range from economic sanctions against South Africa to the federal budget. Trade policy and farm price support legislation are also expected to cause problems.

Before the month is over, Congress has to approve the spending bills for running the government in fiscal 1986, which begins Oct. 1.

Mr. Reagan has said he will veto any appropriation bill he thinks is too high. The effort to approve the spending bills could be further complicated by the need to raise the ceiling on the federal debt, also possibly before the end of September.

A deadlock on either the spending bills or the debt ceiling could threaten to bring the government to a halt.

Meanwhile, the House Ways and Means Committee is scheduled to begin writing its version of legisla-

tion for an overhaul of the income tax, which the president has put at the center of his fall agenda.

The confrontation between Congress and the White House is expected to begin with approval in the Senate of a series of economic sanctions against the South African government over its policy of racial separation. The House, after reaching a compromise with the Senate, has already approved sanctions. The Senate is expected to vote on the compromise next week.

Aides to Mr. Reagan have said

he is inclined to veto the sanctions bill, which was approved in the House by more than the two-thirds vote needed to override a presidential veto. The Senate approved its initial version by more than a two-thirds vote.

On trade, a growing sentiment in Congress for some restrictions on imports was fueled by the president's decision last week not to impose new curbs on imported shoes.

Trade legislation proposed in

both houses of Congress range from specific bills to restrict textile imports to broader proposals to curb imports from countries, especially Japan, that restrict access to their own markets while exporting goods to the United States.

"Most everyone in Congress feels that something has to be done," Senator Bentsen said.

Mr. Bentsen is sponsoring a bill that would impose a 25-percent tariff on goods from countries that do not try to reduce their trade surplus with the United States. He said that he expected Congress to approve some form of import curbs but that Mr. Reagan would probably veto it and there would not be enough support to override.

The farm bill may be one of the thorniest problems. Agriculture committees in both the House and the Senate are work-

ing on proposals to reduce price supports for wheat, corn, cotton, rice and other commodities. But the cost projections for the new proposals far exceed those assumed in the budget, outline approved Aug. 1 by the House and Senate.

While the president has threatened to veto price supports he regards as excessive, the continued erosion in the financial picture for farmers is putting pressure on Congress not to make major cuts.

On the budget, the House has approved eight of the 13 appropriation bills, while the Senate has approved two. Some of the remaining appropriation measures are expected to be approved by both houses of Congress and sent to Mr. Reagan before the end of the month.

Congressional leaders still expect to be faced with passing an omnibus spending bill before Oct. 1 that will cover programs whose individual appropriation bills have not been acted upon. A veto threat from the president on the omnibus bill could be one of the major confrontations of the month.

[Congress is not likely to meet a Sept. 30 deadline to renew U.S. efforts to clean up toxic waste, members of Congress have told The Associated Press. Legislative work is near a standstill because of congressional uncertainty, they said.]

[Congress has only 16 working days to wrestle with a complex issue and get an acceptable bill to President Reagan before the expiration of existing law, under which the Superfund clean-up effort is financed.]

77 Chileans Are Jailed In Anti-Pinochet Protest

United Press International

SANTIAGO — Demonstrators in working class districts of the Chilean capital blocked traffic with burning tires and parents kept children home from school on Wednesday in response to a call for a mass protest against the military regime of President Augusto Pinochet.

The police arrested 77 students during demonstrations on four university campuses Tuesday night and classes were canceled after labor unions and leftist opponents of General Pinochet called for street demonstrations Wednesday to press demands for democracy.

Traffic was running at half its normal pace in central Santiago on Wednesday and residents of outlying areas said there were few buses and taxis on the streets.

In working-class areas, demonstrators set fire to barricades of tires to block traffic and schools

were empty, witnesses said. The national teachers union said that attendance was minimal at most schools.

Armed soldiers in trucks and jeeps patrolled Santiago's main traffic junctions and guarded the city's subway system.

On Tuesday, riot policemen fired tear gas and jets of water to disperse students in 15 demonstrations, including a high school protest where youths set fire to tires in the street to block traffic.

Iran's President Inaugurated

Reuters

TEHRAN — Iran's leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, inaugurated President Ali Khamenei, 46, on Wednesday for a second four-year term. The swearing-in ceremony took place in a mosque attached to the ayatollah's residence.

Maine Indians: Asset-Rich but Cash Poor

By Bob Drogan

Los Angeles Times Service

INDIAN LAND, Maine — To get to the Shays' home, you cross a shabby one-lane bridge over the Penobscot River, pass a fake totem pole and a three-story gray wooden temple with a sign advertising moosehunts, wind through a warren of battered wood-frame houses, then knock on the door behind the white Baptist Church.

Madeline Shay, 70, sits in a small living room weaving delicate baskets of brown ash and sweet grass. Her husband, Lawrence, watches a color television set. Both wear heavy silver bracelets and chunky turquoise rings. They are full-blooded Penobscot Indians. And both are confused.

"People think we're wealthy," said Mr. Shay, 73, a retired construction worker with gravel in his voice and iron in his grip. "They think we've got lots of money. Well, it's not that way at all."

His wife added: "If we're so rich, why can't we afford our own home? If we're so rich, why is everyone still so poor?"

Many of Maine's Indians are asking similar questions, nearly five years after Congress agreed to pay the Penobscot and Passamaquoddy tribes \$81.5 million to settle lawsuits in which the two tribes had claimed 12.5 million acres (5 million hectares) of land, nearly two-thirds of the entire state, taken from them since 1770 by whites.

Since 1980, the two tribes, once powerless and penniless, have become financial entrepreneurs with growing political and economic clout. They have bought vast tracts of Maine's timber and blueberry barrens, two profitable radio stations, the largest cement plant in New England, a tape-cassette factory and more. New investment offers, from shopping malls to a slaughterhouse, arrive daily.

But at home, unemployment is chronic, welfare is endemic and housing is short for many of the 4,200 tribe members scattered on three remote reservations in Maine's Deep North woods.

Their future, in large part, lies 150 miles (240 kilometers) south in Portland at the antiquated offices of Tribal Assets Management, an investment bank and legal firm created in October 1983 to manage the tribes' assets.

"The goal is to create for the tribes a wealth that is permanent and ongoing and provide jobs and income for generations to come," said the firm's president, Daniel A. Zilka, 42.

The firm helps the tribes use leveraged buyouts, tax-free Indian bonds and other creative financing methods to buy operating companies away from the reservation. In a leveraged buyout, a group buys control of a company with borrowed money to be repaid from anticipated future revenue.

The tribes' success in the world of high finance has drawn attention across the state and the nation.

"It's a story with a kind of happy ending for all involved," said Maine's governor, Joseph E.

"If we're so rich, why is everyone still so poor?"

Madeline Shay
Penobscot Indian

Breznan, in Augusta. "They're participating. They're players at the table. They're getting in the economic mainstream."

John Fritz, manager of the Bureau of Indian Affairs and deputy assistant secretary of the Department of the Interior in Washington, agreed, saying: "It's a good role model for other tribes. All of a sudden, we've seen the tribes of Maine go from being an adversary of the people of Maine to probably being the biggest capitalists in the state."

Mr. Fritz said the Maine tribes were "the first to look beyond the reservation boundaries" for long-term economic development. They will not be the last, according to Tribal Assets Management's co-founder, Thomas N. Tureen, 41, a lawyer who led the tribes' bitter legal battle in the 1970s.

On Aug. 2, Mr. Tureen, acting for the Lac Du Flambeau band of the Lake Superior Chippewas in northern Wisconsin, completed a \$23.7-million leveraged buyout of the Simpson Electric Company, which makes electrical test equipment.

The 2,000-member Chippewa tribe used the future profits of the company, which employs 900 workers in five Midwestern factories, to gain financing from Barclays Bank PLC, UBAF Arab-American Bank and E.F. Hutton Group.

"It's revolutionary in Indian country," said Jim Janetta, Chippewa tribal attorney, of the financing arrangement. "And the potential economic impact, not only for us but the state, is tremendous."

Mr. Tureen said Tribal Assets Management was also representing or negotiating to buy properties or businesses for the Puyallup and Colville tribes in Washington state, the Mesquero Apache in New Mexico, the Navajo, Hualapai and White Mountain Apache in Arizona, the Cherokee in North Carolina and the Pequot tribe in Connecticut.

But many Maine Indians object that few Penobscots or Passamaquoddies have found jobs through the investments. Reservation unemployment ranges from 20 percent to 60 percent, compared to 7.5 percent in nearby white communities.

Welfare, state assistance and food stamp levels actually have increased, tribal officials say. "We're cash poor," said Mary Scooby Yarmal, lieutenant governor of the 800 Passamaquoddies at Pleasant Point, a 100-acre rocky seaside spit near Maine's border with Canada. "We haven't gotten one thing from the investments to help the people."

Ralph Dasa, 62, owner of a \$2-million trucking and construction company at Pleasant Point, the largest privately owned Indian business in the state, said: "It's creating political turmoil on the reservation."

There are positive signs on the reservations. New schools, tribal offices and community centers have been built on all three. Medical care has improved. The Passamaquoddies have begun joint police and ambulance services with nearby towns, where Indians once were refused help.

"It's like a 180-degree turn," said John Stevens, 52, governor of about 16,000 Passamaquoddies at Indian Township, a 33,000-acre reservation north of Pleasant Point. "Now, they want to cooperate. They're beginning to treat us like human beings."

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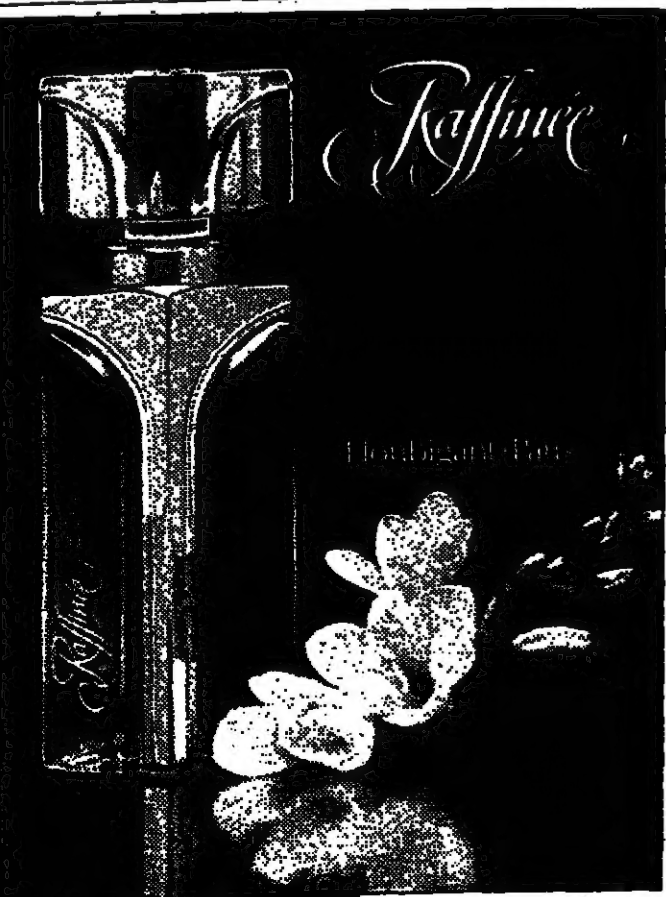
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Erich Lessing, *Railroad workers, 1956*

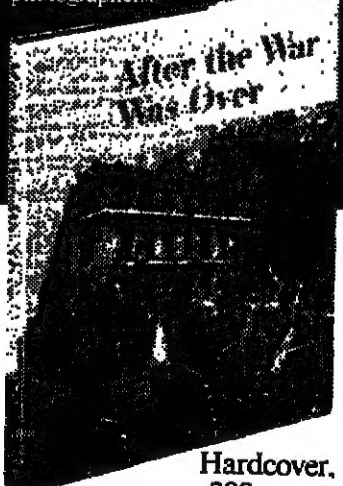


Robert Capa, *The New Look, Paris 1947*

Werner Bischof, *In the ruins of Warsaw, 1947*



Photographs by: Werner Bischof, René Burri, Robert Capa, Henri Cartier-Bresson, Elliott Erwitt, Ernst Hass, Erich Lessing, Inge Morath, Marc Riboud, David Seymour, and other Magnum photographers.



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Herald Tribune

NASA Calls Latest Shuttle Flight 'Near-Perfect'

By Judith Cummings
New York Times Service

EDWARDS AIR FORCE BASE, California — The space shuttle *Discovery's* latest trip into space, which ended Tuesday, was "a near-perfect mission," according to a U.S. space agency official.

The *Discovery's* seven-day mission with five astronauts aboard was highlighted by two spacewalks by two crew members, Dr. James D. van Hoften and Dr. William F. Fisher, to perform a delicate repair on a satellite that had failed to achieve its orbit in April.

Space officials congratulated the crew for achieving the mission's original objective, the deployment of three new satellites, in addition to the corrective maneuver.

Jesse W. Moore, an associate ad-

ministrator of the office of space flight of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, said here that the shuttle's performance looked positive but it was too early to tell. Its rockets are to be fired in about two months, after signals are sent from Earth to reposition the satellite so that sunlight can warm its frozen fuel supply.

Mr. Moore, the official who termed the space mission "near-perfect," said that the satellite rescue "demonstrated the value of people in space."

The repair of the *Leasat 3* — also called *Syncom 3* — satellite, built by the Hughes Aircraft Co., took two days because of damage to the controls of the elbow of the *Discovery's* 50-foot (15-meter) mechanical arm. The damage was discovered

shortly after the shuttle blasted off last week from the Kennedy Space Center at Cape Canaveral, Florida. The crew had to rely on slower mechanical equipment.

Mr. Moore said that evidence still was sketchy that turbulent weather from what later became Hurricane Elena had been the cause of the damage to the arm assembly.

He noted that the *Leasat 3* rescue was the first to be performed by a shuttle mission on a commercial satellite. He said that this "adds to our experience base and our customers should take note of it."

The *Discovery's* mission, the 20th flight in the shuttle program since 1981, ended more smoothly than it began a week ago. There were two countdown postponements in three days because of bad

weather and then a computer failure.

A sun shield protecting one of the three satellites in the cargo bay stuck partially open and the shuttle's mechanical arm was discovered to be damaged.

Four more shuttle missions are planned for this year.

The *Atlantis*, the newest addition to the shuttle fleet, is tentatively scheduled to be launched Oct. 3 on a secret military flight. The shuttle was rolled out to the launching pad in Florida on Friday.

Then, the *Challenger* is scheduled to conduct a West German scientific mission, beginning Oct. 30; the *Atlantis* is to fly again with commercial communications satellites in late November, and the *Columbia* is to return to service with a mission in late December.

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U.S., Soviet Must Use Meeting, Arbatov Says

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON — George A. Arbatov, a Kremlin specialist in American affairs, says he believes that the United States and the Soviet Union must use the forthcoming summit meeting to improve relations, or lose the opportunity for a long time.

The director of Moscow's Institute of the U.S.A. and Canada, in an interview Tuesday with editors and reporters from The Washington Post, said that arms control is the area that holds the most promise for the improvement of relations, or lose the opportunity for a long time.

In interview with Time magazine last Wednesday in the Kremlin, where Mr. Arbatov sat next to him — Mr. Gorbachev complained of a "campaign of hatred" by the Reagan administration leading up to the summit meeting.

The White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, has complained that the Soviet Union is using the American press to present its case before the upcoming meeting, while refusing Mr. Reagan and U.S. officials access to the Soviet press.

Mr. Arbatov reiterated both the strong Kremlin concern about recent U.S. actions and statements and Moscow's readiness to make what he called major proposals, especially in the arms field.

He said that there has been a serious deterioration of relations between the two countries in recent weeks for at least three reasons:

- A critical speech on Aug. 19 by Robert C. McFarlane, Mr. Reagan's national security adviser.
- The U.S. announcement of an anti-satellite weapons test.
- U.S. assertions that Soviet secret police had used tracking chemicals against American diplomats.

Mr. Arbatov attributed the developments to concern in the Reagan administration that Soviet initiatives — such as a moratorium on nuclear tests — "might interfere

with the 'empire of evil' concept on which the arms race is built."

He would give no details of Soviet proposals. "We have proposed serious things" through announcements or in confidential negotiations with the United States, he said.

For example, Mr. Arbatov said it is his personal view that there could be a fresh approach to easing the dangers of tactical nuclear weapons deployed by the United States and the Soviet Union in Europe. These weapons have been discussed only indirectly in earlier arms talks, he said.

Mr. Arbatov plans to spend 20 days in the United States participating in public and private meetings and gathering impressions to take home to Moscow.

■ **Gorbachev Visits Oilfields**

Signaling concern at the highest level of the Kremlin over declining oil production, Mr. Gorbachev visited the Soviet Union's main oil- and gas-producing region of Tyumen in western Siberia on Wednesday, Reuters reported from Moscow, citing the Tass news agency.

Tyumen supplies 60 percent of the nation's oil. Soviet production reached a peak of 12.33-million barrels daily in 1983, but by last January output had declined to an average of 11.9-million, according to official statistics.

Petroleum exports earn about 60 percent of the foreign exchange that the Soviet Union needs for Western imports, notably grain and advanced technological equipment.

In the view of Western economists, Soviet planners will be pressed to meet the 2-percent increase in oil production projected for 1985. The seriousness of the problem was underscored in February when Nikolai A. Maltsev was dismissed as oil minister and replaced by the minister for natural gas, Yuliy A. Dinkov, who regularly had exceeded his production targets.

Reports in the official press have indicated problems with gas production in Tyumen, with delay in drilling, pipelines, roads and electrical power.



Relatives of the prominent New Delhi council member, Arjun Dass, wept outside a hospital following his slaying. His bodyguard also was killed and six other persons were wounded.

Gandhi Supporter Killed by Gunmen Following Wave of Attacks in Punjab

NEW DELHI — Gunmen killed a prominent supporter of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi here Wednesday following a wave of attacks in the state of Punjab.

All the attacks apparently were made in an attempt to disrupt the Sept. 25 elections in Punjab, the authorities said. The one in New Delhi occurred about 12 hours after gunmen killed four persons in Punjab.

In an attempt to head off rioting and attempts at revenge, the New Delhi police commissioner, Ved Marwah, imposed a seven-day ban on gatherings of more than five persons. Security at airports and railroad and bus stations was tightened.

In Punjab, gunmen using submachine guns and pistols struck eight times, killing four persons and wounding nine from 7 to 8 P.M. on Tuesday.

Then in the Indian capital they gunned down Arjun Dass, a New Delhi council member of Mr. Gandhi's Congress (I) party. Mr. Dass had been linked by civil rights groups to the anti-Sikh riots that killed more than 2,500 people after the assassination of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, Mr. Gandhi's mother, last October.

Mr. Dass, 46, was killed five weeks after gunmen shot and killed another Congress (I) parliamentarian, Lalit Maken. Both men reportedly were on an extremist Sikh "hit list" for their part in the fall violence.

Mr. Dass' bodyguard also was killed and six persons were wounded in the hail of bullets fired at the politician's office in a south Delhi market.

The deputy police commissioner, Pereira Kamath, said that three gunmen — one wearing a turban identifying him as a Sikh — arrived on a scooter outside Mr. Dass' office at 9 A.M.

Two men sprayed the office with more than 30 bullets, then all three escaped on the scooter into rush-hour traffic. Mr. Dass was hit by at least five bullets.

Mr. Gandhi rushed from his office to the hospital where Mr. Dass had been taken and several thousand other people also gathered there to pay their respects.

The Press Trust of India news agency described Mr. Dass as a "close associate" of the Gandhi family. He had risen from bicycle mechanic to become a key power broker in New Delhi politics and was closely linked with Mr. Gandhi's younger brother, Sanjay, who died in a 1980 plane crash.

The Punjab attacks Tuesday night were described by the police as a coordinated offensive. Gunmen arrived at the homes and shops of their victims on scooters, and struck in such districts as Amritsar, Hoshiarpur, Gurdaspur and Jalandhar, all extremist strongholds.

Press Trust of India said that security officials were reviewing arrangements for the Punjab election, including a suggestion that candidates wear bulletproof vests at all times.

The Hindustan Times newspaper said Wednesday that security officials were worried about the whereabouts of nearly half the 2,000 young Sikhs released over the past few weeks following their detention as suspected extremists.

They were freed as part of Mr. Gandhi's peace plan for Punjab.

The newspaper said that security officials feared that the missing men, most of them of the militant All India Sikh Students Federation, had regrouped into small assassination squads.

Married Priests Meet, Ask Vatican to End Ban

(Continued from Page 1)

synod's participants estimated that anywhere from 70,000 to 100,000 priests have gotten married over the two decades since the Second Vatican Council ended. The issue is alive not only in the West but also in Africa, where many priests are known to have families.

The married priests argue that with the shortage of priests around the world, the church cannot afford to maintain its position.

"The whole issue is a woman's issue," said Frank Bonville, a married priest who works as a hospital chaplain in Illinois. "You can't be a priest if you are a woman or marry one."

Anthony Padovano, a theology teacher who lives in Morris Plains, New Jersey, said an attitude toward women as "an occasion of sin" was central to the traditional view on celibacy.

"We see women as an occasion of love," he said.

In their fight for a married priesthood, the married priests have the open support of a handful of bishops and the quiet support, they say, of many others, notably in Brazil and in the United States.

The married priests would like the issue to come up at November's Extraordinary Synod of Bishops, though it is as yet unclear how bold liberal Catholic bishops will be at that meeting.

Under John Paul, there have been two seemingly paradoxical trends.

On the one hand, the process of

freeing priests from their vows has been slowed down radically. John Paul is more reluctant than was Pope Paul VI to free priests from their vows.

But Mr. Padovano also noted that "the pope who opposes the married priesthood has allowed more married priests than anyone in the century."

The Vatican agrees but points out that almost all of these fall into a special category: married clergy from the Anglican, Lutheran and Polish National Catholic churches who converted to Roman Catholicism.

The married priests here ask why the same rules cannot be applied to them.

Yet one striking aspect of the meeting was that the priests who came had no desire to leave the Catholic Church and take up ministries in the other Christian denominations. Their words suggest one reason why fights in the church have been so bitter in recent years: Many of its dissident members refuse to part company with an institution that has been central to their lives.

Finding the Titanic's Grave Won't End Treasure Hunt

(Continued from Page 1)

double steel hull and waterproof compartments.

But an iceberg, hit as the liner was steaming at 22 knots (22 nautical miles an hour) — but a 300-foot (90-meter) gash across five compartments. The ship sank about two and one-half hours later, at 2:20 A.M. on April 15. Seven hundred and 11 people were saved, but 1,513 died.

It is unclear who owns the Titanic. Under admiralty law, a ship's owner retains rights to the wreck unless they are abandoned, or unless an extraordinarily long period of time has passed since the sinking.

In London, a Cunard Line director said Wednesday that his company does not own the wreck even though that line had merged with the White Star line, which had operated the liner.

Bernard Crisp, the Cunard official, said he doubted that anyone had legal title to the Titanic, and certainly not Cunard, although that had not been clear until legal advisers

had reviewed the history of Cunard's merger with White Star.

"The ship sank 22 years before Cunard had involvement in White Star," Mr. Crisp said. The depression of the 1930s caused White Star to merge with Cunard.

The British government, as a condition for providing capital, to finish the Queen Mary, fostered the merger between Cunard and White Star, he said.

"All we acquired were their ships and trading name," Mr. Crisp said. "We didn't acquire the company, which went into liquidation."

Asked who might claim to own the hull, he replied, "Nobody, I would expect." White Star, which would have some rights, no longer exists, he said.

Mr. Crisp said that descendants of those who lost their lives and property when the Titanic sank would have rights to the possessions that went down with the ship.

Normally, courts allow salvage teams some share of their findings.

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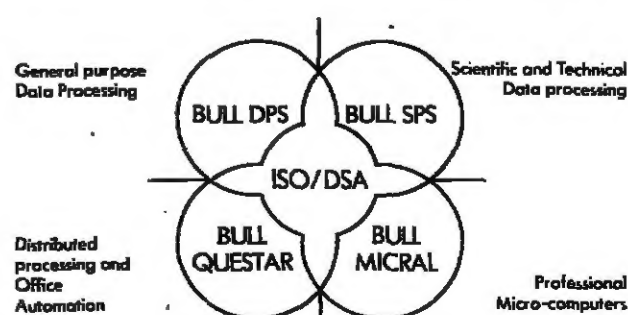
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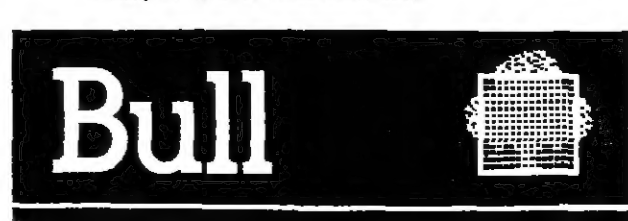
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Lagos Coup Traced to Rivalry, Economy

By Charles Mohr
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The roots of the latest coup in Nigeria may lie in the refusal of the former leaders to share decision-making powers with others in the government, according to several experts on Africa's largest country.

A second key factor, cited by the new leaders after the coup, was the government's failure to grapple with severe economic problems.

Major General Ibrahim Babangida and other officers deposed Major General Mohammed Buhari as head of state and his right-hand man, Brigadier General Tunde Idiagbon, in an apparently bloodless coup last week.

It was the sixth coup in Nigeria's 25 years as an independent country and came less than 20 months after General Buhari deposed the elected civilian president, Shesho Shagari.

General Babangida, who was nominally the third-ranking member in the Buhari regime, has kept most members of the previous military government.

In several speeches and remarks to foreign ambassadors, he indicated that his major motive was dissatisfaction with a breakdown in collegiality and a refusal by General Buhari to hear different opinions and to review controversial decisions affecting the economy and civil liberties.

One of General Babangida's first acts last week was to repeal Decree No. 4, a measure imposed by General Buhari and General Idiagbon that permitted the government to jail journalists even for truthful stories if the articles criticized or embarrassed the government. The new junta quickly released several jailed journalists and about 100 other political prisoners.

The new leader also announced the creation of a 26-member committee to review human rights conditions and to "redefine the role" of the much-hated Nigerian Security

Organization, which muffled public dissent and criticism.

"Some of the things Babangida has been saying sound awfully good," said a U.S. official in Washington. "But when it comes to the economy he faces an awful job."

One of the major economic problems is that Nigerian oil exports have slumped since 1980.

The drop in oil exports led to a decrease in foreign exchange reserves. With a population that according to some estimates exceeds 90 million people, Nigeria had used money from the oil boom to import many of its consumer goods, materials for Nigerian light industry and even for food.

Asserting that his predecessors had neglected agriculture during the oil boom, General Babangida

promised to give it greater emphasis.

He also promised to resume talks with the International Monetary Fund on terms for drawing financial assistance.

Foreign and Nigerian experts say that General Babangida and others felt that the Buhari inner circle had either made quixotic decisions or evaded making decisions. In his first speech, General Babangida said the Buhari regime had "been rigid and uncompromising" and had displayed "inconsistency and incompetence."

Ali Mazrui, a political scientist who teaches at the University of Jos, in central Nigeria, said General Idiagbon "was the strongman" and probably the real target of the coup, asserting, "Buhari listened to him excessively."

General Idiagbon was believed to be the author of the "War Against Indiscipline," known as WAI, but pronounced by some reverent Nigerians as "why."

Under the decree, Nigerian troops were used to get Nigerians to line up in an orderly way at bus stops, to stop throwing garbage into the streets and to work harder.

It recalled earlier military excesses in which Nigeria's free-for-all automobile drivers were pulled from cars and whipped.

And then there was the former transportation minister, Umaru Dikko, found drugged in a box in London marked diplomatic baggage and addressed to Lagos. Many Nigerians regarded it as a bungled kidnapping plot against a man accused of enriching himself in office.



HAIL IN MEXICO — A hailstorm officials described as the worst in half a century struck central Mexico City, covering the streets. According to police, 25 old buildings collapsed under the weight of the ice, killing one person and injuring 185 others.

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Centrist Victory Might Lower Sweden's Profile

By Richard Murphy

STOCKHOLM — Neutral Sweden seems likely to adopt a lower international profile and may focus its foreign policy on security issues if a center-right coalition unseats the governing Social Democrats in the Sept. 15 election.

Under Prime Minister Olof Palme, a Social Democrat, Sweden has been active on many international issues. It has sought to isolate South Africa because of apartheid, has campaigned for nuclear disarmament and has supported leftist governments in the Third World.

However, Moderate Party leaders, who hope to be senior partners in a coalition government with the Liberal and Center parties, say their first priority would be security in Sweden's immediate neighborhood, where the Soviet Union is the dominant military power.

The Moderate Party has grown steadily in 10 years to become the largest non-Socialist party. It pledges in its manifesto to boost Sweden's defenses and seek closer ties with the rest of Europe.

A Moderate-led government would make fewer pronouncements on issues such as Central America, a habit of Social Democratic leaders that earned Sweden a reputation as the self-appointed conscience of the world.

"We would concentrate more on security issues, especially in the Nordic region itself," said Carl Bildt, foreign affairs spokesman for the Conservatives.

All mainstream political parties agree on the basic principle that Sweden should remain neutral, with strong conventional defenses to deter potential aggressors.

The Social Democrats accuse the Moderate Party of pro-NATO leanings that could compromise Swedish neutrality, but political observers say a change of government would mean few differences in the substance of defense and security policy.

A strong pro-disarmament lobby in the Social Democratic Party lost much of its influence after repeated violations of Swedish territory by foreign submarines. Sweden blamed the Soviet Union for the intrusions.

The present government took office in the midst of a major submarine hunt in the Stockholm archipelago in October 1982.

It subsequently authorized extra spending on anti-submarine defenses and approved a 25-billion krona (\$2.97-billion) program to build a new multi-purpose aircraft, the JAS 39 Gripen, which the Social Democrats had previously opposed.

Sweden scaled down diplomatic contacts with Moscow after a Soviet submarine ran aground near Karlskrona naval base in 1981. As sightings of foreign vessels in Swedish waters declined, relations have gradually returned to normal.

Mr. Bildt visited Moscow this year and both Mr. Palme and Ulf Adelsohn, the Moderate Party leader, say they are willing to visit the Soviet Union if they win the election.

Moderate Party leaders tend to talk tough about the Soviet Union while in opposition, but diplomats say that in government they would avoid any anti-Soviet rhetoric that might upset the delicate political balance in the Nordic region.

Denmark and Norway are both NATO members. Along with Sweden, Finland is neutral but has a special relationship with the Soviet Union.

The Moderate Party is committed to international disarmament but has less faith in initiatives such as the creation of nuclear-free zones proposed by the left.

"The amount of energy we would devote to a Nordic nuclear-

free zone would be minor," Mr. Bildt said.

One area where major changes would be likely under a center-right government is policy on foreign aid.

Sweden has budgeted eight billion krona, 1 percent of its gross national product, for aid to the developing world in 1985-86.

The Moderate Party would like to trim this but faces stiff opposition from its Liberal allies, who are committed to the 1-percent target.

The Moderate Party has accused the government of ignoring parliament's stipulation that aid should encourage democracy in developing countries and of supporting leftist totalitarian regimes.

The party has pledged to cut off aid to totalitarian states. Topping its list is Vietnam, the third largest recipient.

NEWS ANALYSIS

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Sudan Pushing Refugees to Leave Cities

But Despite Rain, It Is Too Late to Plant and the Legacy of Drought Persists

By Clifford D. May

New York Times Service

OMDURMAN, Sudan — Ten months ago, in desperation, Sheikh Ibrahim Ismail Adam gathered the 65 members of his clan and told them they were to walk north to Khartoum. After several successive seasons of drought, the sheikh had become convinced that to remain at home was to risk death.

For generations the families had farmed and herded livestock in Taiba, a village in the southern part of Kordofan province. Like others in Sudan, and indeed throughout much of Africa, they had been growing poorer for years.

The clan members walked to the capital and were permitted to camp with other peasants on a dusty plot of ground in Omdurman, Khartoum's sister city across the Nile.

"It has been very difficult in the camp," said Sheikh Ibrahim, who wears a wispy gray beard, a soiled turban and a tattered blue shirt. "Truly, there has not been enough food. We have found no work here. There is much sickness. My mother and my son both died in this place."

Now they were to be given a four-month supply of food and a truck to take them back home where rains have begun to fall again.

Over the coming weeks, more than 60,000 people are scheduled to leave the capital area, about two-thirds the number that have arrived since famine became widespread toward the end of last year.

The population influx has badly strained the cities' deteriorated water and sanitation facilities. That has contributed to the spread of cholera and other diseases. Vagrancy, begging and crime have increased sharply as well.

"This used to be the one country in Africa that didn't have an urban squatter problem," said Samir

Sanad Basta, the Egyptian-born head of the United Nations Children's Fund office in Sudan. "The population was rural, there was a strong tribal structure and no glossy urban boom to attract people. Now Khartoum, Omdurman and Port Sudan look like so many other African cities."

The Sudanese government has tried to stem the tide of immigrants. On several occasions, relief workers say, squatters have been expelled forcibly from the capital.

The government did not succeed in getting many to go away and stay away, however. Those evicted often returned after a few days.

At this point there appears to be no shortage of peasants willing to go home as long as they have a sack of food to take with them and the promise of more to come.

Most will be returning too late to plant grain this year. But they may be able to supplement the rations they are taking with quick-growing vegetables.

But the nomads refuse to leave. "They have lost their animals so they cannot go back, there will be nothing for them," said Joseph Bera, of Sudanaid, a private agency involved in assisting voluntary departures.

Many of those nomads are in a sense prisoners of war as well as want. Their normal migratory routes take them to the south of the country, an area they now fear to enter because of fighting between rebel and government forces.

Also excluded from the current exodus are the many homeless children who roam the streets of Omdurman and Khartoum. According to recent estimates there are more than 12,000 boys from the age of 7 to 17 living as vagrants in the capital. There are only a few vagrant girls.

■ **Rebels Agree to Talk**
Southern Sudanese rebels have agreed to begin talks on a peaceful

end to their two-year war against Khartoum government troops, the newspaper el-Ayam reported Wednesday. Reuters reported from Khartoum.

Quoting the Nairobi representative of the main guerrilla group, the Sudanese People's Liberation Army, the newspaper said that the rebels now believed the country's problems should be solved through dialogue rather than war.

The representative, Azol Achel, was quoted as saying: "The SPLA

is ready to show good will and conduct direct dialogue with all individuals and political powers in Sudan to reach a peaceful settlement."

He did not say if this would involve direct talks with the country's military leaders, who have repeatedly called for a peaceful end to the strife in the south since they President Gaafar Nimeiri was deposed in a coup in April. There was no immediate government reaction to the newspaper report.



HIT TUNES — Richard M. Nixon, the former U.S. president, was applauded after playing Old MacDonald Had a Farm and Happy Birthday for children at a Beijing commune on Wednesday. Mr. Nixon is visiting China as a guest of the government.

Poland Faults U.S. on 'Bad Manners' For Announcing Snub of Jaruzelski

By Michael T. Kaufman

New York Times Service

WARSAW — The Polish government has accused the U.S. State Department of "bad manners" for having announced that the Reagan administration would refuse to meet with General Wojciech Jaruzelski on his planned visit to New York later this month.

A government spokesman said Tuesday that the Polish leader never had sought meetings with U.S. officials.

General Jaruzelski is to fly to New York from Havana on Sept. 24 and remain until Sept. 28. He is to address the United Nations General Assembly on Sept. 27.

On Saturday, State Department officials said that the administration had decided to demonstrate its displeasure over the rising number of political arrests in Poland by refusing to hold any policy-level meetings with the general. The U.S. officials said then that the Poles had not requested meetings.

After martial law was declared in Poland on Dec. 13, 1981, the United States began a practice of not meeting with Polish officials at the United Nations. Martial law was formally ended in July 1983, but the U.S. practice has continued.

The Polish government spokesman, Jerzy Urban, said in Warsaw, "I wish to say that the Polish side never requested, proposed or applied for such talks."

"Such statements," he said of the Americans' announced plans not to meet with the Polish leader, "only testify to the bad manners on the part of my American counterparts. We certainly are not straining on any door handles in Washington."

Mr. Urban also assailed a statement issued by the White House in which President Ronald Reagan marked the fifth anniversary of the founding of Solidarity by calling on

the Polish government to stop suppressing the outlawed trade union movement.

He said that Mr. Reagan's statement "confirmed the unfriendly objectives of the United States government in regard to the Polish nation and government."

Mr. Urban said that the Polish government has sought for some time to improve the "poor relations" between Washington and Warsaw, but that the United States has prevented such an improvement. He said that, rather than pressing for high-level contacts between the two countries, the Polish government had, several months ago, proposed meetings at the level of assistant secretary. But this, he said, also had been rejected by the State Department.

U.S. diplomats here confirmed that last winter the Polish government suggested such lower-level contacts as a step toward restoring full ambassadorial links. The Poles have refused to accept an ambassador from Washington, saying relations must improve before such a step is taken. As a consequence both countries have been represented by charges d'affaires for the last three years.

The U.S. position is that rela-



General Wojciech Jaruzelski

tions cannot improve until there has been an exchange of ambassadors and that by issuing formally accepting a nominated ambassador the Poles could break the deadlock.

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Soviet Official Visits Japan

United Press International

TOKYO — The Soviet Union's deputy foreign minister, Mikhail S. Kapustin, arrived Wednesday for two days of talks with Japanese officials to pave the way for a meeting this month between the two nations' foreign ministers later this month at the United Nations.

U.K. Union Hopes to Avoid Expulsion

Reuters

BLACKPOOL, England — British labor leaders searched Wednesday for a way to avoid expelling the second-biggest trade union from their ranks.

The Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, with a million members, continued to defy the Trades Union Congress, which had ordered the engineers to stop accepting financing from the Conservative government for such projects as union elections, including strike votes.

On the third day of the annual Trades Union Congress meeting, the group's general council convened for only 10 minutes to discuss the crisis before putting off

until Wednesday night a decision on whether to suspend or expel the engineers.

Sources within the congress said suspension appeared inevitable and would precipitate a walkout by at least one other major union, the 355,000-member electricians' union.

The engineers provoked the crisis when they voted overwhelmingly in February to accept the equivalent of \$1.7 million in government funds in defiance of orders from the congress to boycott labor laws enacted by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative government.

The laws provide state funds for unions to hold internal ballots. The

issue has plunged the congress into a crisis.

Norman Willis, general secretary of the congress, left a private dinner Tuesday night to make a personal appeal to the engineers' leader, Gavin Laird. Mr. Willis continued to hold a series of meetings with other members of the general council to find a compromise, sources said.

They said Mr. Willis was striving to avoid floor debate on the issue, which could throw the conference into chaos.

There are 1,126 delegates here representing almost 100 unions. Mr. Willis was to report to the general council Wednesday.

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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

The Gorbachev Offensive

In his interview with Time magazine, Mikhail Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, comes across as being just as smart, organized and tough-minded as earlier appearances had indicated, with a lawyer's taste for adversarial dueling and a propagandist's touch for the rhetorical juggle. The American senators he received Tuesday appear to have gained a similar impression of a formidable figure.

Try as they might, Mr. Gorbachev told Time, he and his colleagues had been unable to detect the slightest flaw in Soviet policy. If Soviet-American relations have poor prospects, it is entirely America's fault. To the extent that summit meetings are debates staged for a world public, it is evident that Ronald Reagan will have to be at his best to hold his own in the November meeting.

It is also evident that Mr. Gorbachev is concerned about the growing gap between the U.S. and Soviet approaches to the summit. He does not want the meeting to be focused on political dialogue or future agenda-setting of the sort the Reagan administration has mentioned lately. The administration has been seeking not merely to reduce its exposure to impatient public opinion but also to project a sense of modest aspirations in keeping with the real tensions between the two powers.

Mr. Gorbachev took note of recent American statements that sounded to him, he said tentatively, "as if the stage is being set for a bout between some kind of political 'superla-

ditors' or for a demand for one-sided Soviet concessions. To this he juxtaposed the Soviet view that the summit is designed chiefly for arms control negotiations.

There should be plenty of room at the summit meeting for both sorts of discussions. Whether arms control, which is already under negotiation at Geneva, will be ripe for agreement or at least for a good nudge is something about which the Kremlin will have much to say. Mr. Gorbachev did say something — something that may turn out to be important — in the Time interview. He made explicit the previous Soviet hints that the "star wars" research Moscow insists on banning covers a verifiable "designing stage" of research and not an unverifiable "research in fundamental science," which, he conceded, is going on in the Soviet Union and will continue.

The leading unanswered question in Mr. Reagan's embrace of the Strategic Defense Initiative is whether, as he insists, he is truly bent on leaving a way open to deployment or whether he may be prepared to yield on that if Moscow accepts deep cuts in its land-based missile force with its first-strike capability. The signals that the shrewd Mr. Gorbachev is sending to Washington will increase the pressure on President Reagan to weigh limits on "star wars" if Moscow agrees to those deep cuts. For both leaders, the scheduling of a summit meeting is forcing tough choices.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

The Death of a Big Gun

The army's Sergeant York anti-aircraft gun was finally canceled last week. After eight years of development, and the waste of \$1.3 billion, Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger shot down a weapon so expensive, so ill-conceived, so ludicrously incapable of hitting maneuvering aircraft that it had become a painful embarrassment. What lessons can be learned from the episode?

The gun would not have gotten so far had it been subjected to open, honest testing. Instead of switching to a gun that might protect its troops against enemy planes, the army's leaders defended the Sergeant York — also known as the divisional air defense gun, or DIVAD — claiming its problems would be solved.

"I believe that testing and the future will prove that the Sergeant York is the finest self-propelled anti-aircraft gun in the world," Major General James Maloney told Congress in March. As commander of the Air Defense Artillery Center and chief customer for the gun, he should have been a leading skeptic.

In fact, the gun consistently performed poorly, its radar and computer being unable to track maneuvering targets. It could not even be made to look good in tests. The army resorted to destroying the target planes a few seconds after the gun had fired, leaving the impression that the gun had hit them. When challenged, the army said the targets had been destroyed for "range safety" — in this case, the middle of a desert. Protecting the multibillion-dollar program had become more important than protecting American troops.

The Sergeant York becomes the first major

weapons system to be canceled in production since the 1960s. How did that happen? Because Representative Denny Smith, an Oregon Republican and himself a former air force fighter pilot, protested the army's failure to put the gun through rigorous tests. And because the office of the undersecretary of defense for research and engineering, in rivalry with the new testing office under John Krings, wrote a factual history of the gun's failures that set the standard of truth. Mr. Weinberger deserves credit for ordering the most recent tests and for acting on the results.

What must be done now? Instead of wasting more time, the Pentagon can buy an anti-aircraft gun from its allies in the Atlantic alliance, all of which have adequate, optically aimed guns costing a fraction of the Sergeant York's \$6 million. The army must test them in open competition. On no account should it listen to contractors offering another complex armor-plated lemon like the Sergeant York.

There are lessons here for all Pentagon procurement, though they seem obvious: Testing must be honest and open. Weapons prototypes should be developed completely, and production of the design chosen should be completed. The revolving-door must somehow be closed, to ensure that officials do not procure overpriced, shoddy design and workmanship while in office. The army flunked away \$1.3 billion on the Sergeant York, but if any of those lessons can now be learned, it will have been worth twice the price.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

Other Opinion

Pol Pot Steps Aside

The "retirement" of Pol Pot from the leadership of the Khmer Rouge guerrillas fighting the Vietnamese in Cambodia could be the first step toward a reduction of Vietnam's large military presence there. One is tempted to hope that the removal of this evil man, held responsible for the murder of at least one million of his countrymen between 1975 and 1979, could be a glimmer of light at the end of the Cambodian nightmare.

— The Daily Telegraph (London).

If we are to believe a communiqué from Pol Pot's own faction, he is about to become a researcher in military affairs as "chairman of the High Technical Office for National Defense." Few tears will be shed on Pol Pot's early retirement.

— The Bangkok Post.

Making Air Safety Mandatory

It is reassuring to learn that most U.S. airlines already are using a Federal Aviation Administration-approved program of engine maintenance. What is disturbing is that some airlines needed an FAA order to do what is in their own interest — and that of the flying public. It is prudent for the FAA to order inspections of engines like the one thought responsible for the tragedy in Manchester, England. But why wouldn't a responsible airline do so voluntarily, and at once? The episode suggests that all FAA-approved maintenance programs should be made mandatory.

— The Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

Misgivings on U.S. Trade

Facing U.S. trade deficits that widened to a record \$33.42 billion in the second quarter, the Reagan administration is likely to shift to more protectionist policies. The trend is ever stronger despite President Reagan's commitment to free trade.

A U.S. delegation led by Senate Majority Leader Robert Dole visited Korea, Japan and Taiwan recently to demand that they open their markets wider to American exports. The plight of the U.S. economy is apparent. But the Korean economy, with its extremely heavy defense burden and lately restrained growth, is having no less difficulty. The Dole mission caused serious misgivings on our part. In a spirit of partnership, Seoul and Washington should strive to minimize trade friction.

— The Korea Herald (Seoul).

The Dole delegation's message here was this: Either open up domestic markets to American products within 60 days or the U.S. Congress will pass retaliatory measures.

[Taiwan] has reduced tariffs on more than 1,000 items, has opened up offshore banking facilities and has taken measures to internationalize its monetary system.

This island has a population of only 19 million, and the average per capita income here is one fourth that of American per capita income. If American products cannot be competitive in the United States, how can they be competitive in our market? Both sides must seek realistic solutions through negotiations, not through artificially imposed barriers.

— The Free China Journal (Taipei).



China's 'Blue Ants' and the 'Red Dawn'

By William Pfaff

PRINCETON, New Jersey — The film "Red Dawn" has been playing here on cable television. This is the movie that caused a considerable stir in the foreign press last year because of the alarmed, and to many people, alarming, view of the world it expresses. It tells how Nicaragua, Cuba and the Soviet Union launch a surprise invasion of the United States, only to be fought to a standstill by a Colorado high school football team that takes to the hills to mount guerrilla resistance.

The film is fairly simple-minded and skillful entertainment. The political outlook it expresses is xenophobic and anti-liberal. It might even be said to be anti-democratic, in that a

For Americans, a strange fascination.

vote among the students shows they want to give up to the Russians, and they have to be bullied into fighting by the football team quarterback.

To the foreign press, what was particularly interesting was the view the film takes of America's allies. The sole reference to Europe comes when an American pilot is shot down over guerrilla-held territory and brings news of the larger war. Britain holds out, he says, but will not last long. The continental Europeans, on the other hand, caved in without resistance. Canada is not mentioned.

What ally remains? China! This is the wonderful surprise of the movie and the thing that makes it so disconcerting to anyone whose memory of U.S. affairs goes back beyond last month. Good old China is standing by the United States and fights on despite devastating Soviet nuclear attacks against the Chinese population.

What a strange place China holds in the American political imagination. Little more than a decade ago the United States pulled out of the longest war it had ever fought, the war in Vietnam. Why did it go to war there? Ostensibly to fight China. Successive American governments held the Chinese to be the decisive force behind Communist insurgencies in Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, Thailand, Malaysia (as it was known), Indonesia, even the Philippines.

Such men as McGeorge Bundy, Robert McNamara and Dean Rusk gravely assured Congress and the American public that Chinese policy envisaged a global uprising by the "rural" world, led by China, against the "urban" world of the Western democracies, and that if this were not checked in Vietnam the security of the United States was in jeopardy.

On the American political right, in the same circles that today cheer the boy heroes of "Red Dawn," China was held to be a nightmare state of human automatons, "blue ants," an expanding and all but unstoppable totalitarian force.

Ten years earlier, the United States fought another war against China. North Korea's invasion of South Korea was resisted because North Korea was held to be a Chinese proxy. At the same time, in Washington, Senator Joseph McCarthy and others like him were persecuting all those in the State and Defense departments who had had anything serious to do with America's China relations during the war and immediately afterward. They were held responsible for having "lost" China to communism.

In fact, Mr. Reagan is that rare bird among politicians who has formed a following that values him as a man of principle who will not sway with every passing breeze.

The assets and liabilities of Mr. Reagan's approach were on full display as the president's pleasant summer vacation passed into history. Deciding not to impose import quotas on a shoe industry battered into submission by foreign imports, Mr. Reagan defied the protectionist mind-set

of his size and numbers. Surely the future must belong to a nation so huge. Underlying that, however, is America's moral imagination as it is applied to foreign relations.

Americans insist on attributing moral character to foreign nations. A classic conservative formulation of what a foreign policy should express says that nations do not have permanent allies, only permanent interests. In America's case, it is almost as if the nation did not have interests, only allies and enemies. Who these allies and enemies are perceived to be connects only lightly with how they act with respect to U.S. interests. This makes dealing with Washington oddly mysterious, and has some very odd effects upon policy.

Nothing is likely to change this. Chinese Communists and Colorado cowboys — allies for freedom against Nicaraguans, Cubans and Russians, the current bad guys. And the Western allies, yesterday's good guys? They have been written out of the script — this script, anyway.

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Reagan: When Conviction Meets Reality

By Lou Cannon

WASHINGTON — President Reagan's secret weapon is that he is a man of conviction whose views and actions often transcend the political concerns of his subordinates.

Out of touch with civilization, not to mention his White House staff, during much of his August vacation on his California ranch, Mr. Reagan nonetheless put his personal stamp on disparate decisions that deeply divide his advisers.

A colleague once observed that the term Great Communicator, ostensibly complimentary, is often used by Mr. Reagan's critics to imply that his popularity is based on his television presence or his skill in reading a

script. In fact, Mr. Reagan is that rare bird among politicians who has formed a following that values him as a man of principle who will not sway with every passing breeze.

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By Petro for the G.W. Synchro.

Favored Trade Status For the Likes of Kabul?

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — You cannot lose a brick in Washington without coming someone eager to impose economic sanctions on South Africa. That fact should help Congress shorten its forthcoming debate on whether China, Hungary, Afghanistan and Romania should retain their "most favored nation" status.

Such status involves access to reduced import duties, credits and other preferences that amount to subsidies. China got such status in the 1970s and is considered special because... well, it is big and therefore... Besides, the regime is only "so-called Communist."

President Reagan, after visiting China, spoke of the "so-called Communist Chinese." Some State Department officials consider Hungary, which has most-favored-nation status, proof that a therapeutic U.S. policy can move a Soviet satellite toward steady independence from Moscow. You say the independence is invisible? Silly you. That just proves how stealthy it is. And never mind the fact that Mikhail Gorbachev's policy toward Eastern Europe is neo-Stalinism. Pravda is busy denouncing the classic sins of "revisionism," "national communism" and "anti-Sovietism."

On China and Hungary, Washington is, perhaps, incorrigible. But why even debate the proposal to strip most-favored-nation status from Afghanistan and Romania? Afghanistan got the status before the Soviet invasion and has kept it through congressional inaction. The administration does not oppose removing it; Afghanistan's only significant export is its population. Romania is a more interesting case, if only because the argument against it is not significantly weaker than the argument against Afghanistan. Yet a sizable State Department lobby supports Romania.

Recently Romania produced some toilet paper containing Biblical words such as "Evan," "Israel" and "Satan." As many as 20,000 Bibles sent to Romania in the 1970s were seized and recycled into toilet paper. Romania has cited its willingness to permit the shipments of Bibles as

evidence of its independence, liberty and eligibility for most-favored-nation status.

In his 1983 Christmas homily, the Reverend Geza Palfi, 43, protested a government edict making Christmas a "day of labor." He was arrested and died three months later of internal injuries. In spite of severe anti-religious policies, church attendance in Romania is higher than in any East European nation except Poland. This phenomenon, which is evidence of intense dissatisfaction with the regime, is cited by the regime as evidence of its toleration.

In the United States, the registration of guns is a subject of ongoing debate. In Romania, typewriters must be registered with the police. Psychiatric "hospitals" are used for the torture of dissidents. To acquire most-favored-nation status, Romania formally ended a confiscatory tax on those who wished to emigrate. The tax is now collected, unofficially, in bribes. Concerned about the low birth rate, the government submits women workers to mandatory gynecological examinations.

The Helsinki Watch Committee considers Romania "one of the worst human rights offenders in Eastern Europe." Romanian actions violate Romanian and international law.

After three and a half years in Bucharest, the U.S. ambassador, David Funderburk, who speaks Romanian and studied there for two years, resigned out of exasperation with the State Department's unshakable faith that President Nicolae Ceausescu conducts a significantly independent foreign policy. The evidence for this "independence" comes from acts such as Romania's participation in the 1984 Olympics — acts that, singly or together, are small beer.

Mr. Funderburk says his embassy staff "observed a large Soviet presence in Romania that was not welcome to some officials in Washington." On our own initiative, we looked in registries, checked schools, traced license plates and came up with an ungodly number of resident Soviets, including Soviet agents in favor of moving Romanian exports to the Soviet Union.

Romania's occasional rudeness may annoy the Kremlin. Romania criticized the invasions of Czechoslovakia and Afghanistan, did not break diplomatic relations with Israel after the 1967 war and does not permit Soviet military maneuvers on Romanian soil. But such gestures hardly constitute independence.

They are dust in those eyes, including State Department eyes, that do not want to see Romania's complete compliance with the Kremlin's two paramount requirements — domestic Stalinism and support in the military-industrial complex that is the Soviet Union. The Romanian regime has harshly criticized Poland's Solidarity movement, and has integrated its intelligence service with the Soviet's East-West network.

Trees, which only God can make, die so that debates, which Congress makes, can be transcribed on paper. The coming debate on favored trade status should not cost many trees.

Washington Post Writers Group.

Clausen's Future Unsure As World Bank President

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON — Will A.W. Clausen be renamed as president of the World Bank when his five-year term is up next summer? The Reagan administration is grappling with the question.

An inquiring reporter can get two scenarios: first, that Mr. Clausen is sure to depart if the White House can find a successor who can give the bank stronger leadership in what may be a new and troublesome phase of the Third World debt crisis.

Walter Wriston, the former Citicorp chairman, has been mentioned for the job. So has the Federal Reserve Board chairman, Paul A. Volcker. Other names are sure to flow from Washington's rumor mills.

The second scenario holds that the White House, though disappointed with Mr. Clausen, will nonetheless allow him to work into a second term and retire in early 1988 at age 65.

Reagan administration officials believe Mr. Clausen's stewardship is uninspired, that he lacks a clear and well-articulated vision of the bank's role. They say he does not have strong enough support among other nations to dictate a reappointment — as was the case in Robert McNamara's third-term reappointment.

Administration officials say Mr. Clausen has failed to provide a sense of the directions in which the bank must move in the 1990s. They feel he shows up poorly next to someone as dynamic as Jacques de Larosiere, the managing director of the International Monetary Fund.

Considerable mutual bitterness developed when the United States successfully forced a 25-percent cut in money for the World Bank's International Development Association, which gives grants to the poorest of the poor. Mr. Clausen publicly fought that retrenchment.

He is known to consider the sniping at him to be unfair. He has moved the World Bank in many directions advocated by the United States. He has placed greater emphasis on the private sector both in the bank and through its International Finance Corp. subsidiary. And he has cut the demand for a General Capital Increase for the bank, which the administration feels it cannot bring to a deficit-conscious Congress.

A World Bank source adds: "From the perspective of Tom Clausen, the bank is doing O.K. He thinks that if he left the bank tomorrow, he'd be able to look at four years of very

considerable innovation and change.... We acknowledge that as the IMF's programs start to bite, we should take over the role of helping to move those countries onto a growth path. If you want to fault us, you can say we haven't done a very good job of getting the message out there where we stand on all these things."

As one World Bank watcher said, "Clausen ran into two buzz saws. One was the deteriorating economic conditions around the world, the other was the Reagan administration attitude...."

In fact, both the Reagan administration and Mr. Clausen's World Bank were slow to grasp the dimensions of the Third World debt crisis. Only lately have they both come to understand the need to provide debt-

relief with some hope for growth after periods of IMF-managed austerity. Mr. Clausen may ultimately pay the penalty for the bank's indecision. With or without him, the bank will need more generous financing than the Reagan administration and Congress have yet promised.

The Washington Post.

LETTERS

Nerve Gas Won't Help Regarding "Pentagon's Victory Opens a New Battle" (Aug. 13)

One locus of the military's befuddlement is the general belief that "it" will be answered by "it," that enemy use of nerve gas requires retaliation in kind. That is not how battlefield commanders think. Just fire. If one side tosses a nerve gas shell, the other will respond with a tactical nuclear weapon. Reinforcing chemical warfare after a 16-year moratorium escalates the arms race without increasing security.

RICHARD P. WILSON
Mobile, Alabama

The Philosopher's Nails Regarding the feature "The Dean of China Studies: Fishes and a Fallacy" (Aug. 24) by Jay Matthews

So the professor was "dipping his nails during tutorials!" Confucius would not have approved.

HELENA KALIN
Zurich

FROM OUR SEPT. 5 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: Trade Officials Call U.S. Lenient
NEW YORK — Commerce officials say they are at a loss to understand how the impression got abroad that the new Consular regulations require foreign shippers of textiles to file with the United States Consuls as many samples as there are cities in the United States in which they propose to offer them for sale. Such a construction of the regulations they call preposterous. They declare most emphatically that the United States government is disposed to be lenient in this matter, and in fact, has been, its only desire being to prevent fraud at the American Customs Houses, such as was recently discovered at New Orleans.

1935: 400 Die in Florida Hurricane
MIAMI — Between 400 and 500 persons were swept to their death by the West Indian hurricane which dashed wild seas across the Florida Keys [on Sept. 4], as state and Federal agencies mobilized relief for the devastated region. At least 200 war veterans, employed in Federal Emergency Relief Administration camps on the Keys, perished. Leonard Thompson, relief chairman, reported 100 bodies had been recovered at Metacumbe Key and he assumed proportionate numbers died at other camps. Mrs. Carson Bradford Jr., who flew over the ravaged area, said: "Nowhere in all that land was a sign that a man, woman or child lived."

Why Stakes Are High in the Caribbean

By Robert J. Hanks

WASHINGTON — The debate over U.S. policies in Central America has generated much heat but shed little practical light on some of the vital issues involved. Crucial stakes that the United States and its allies have in the continuing struggles in Central America have been ignored, because the war of words has been waged on ideological rather than national security lines. If the focus is shifted to security, important imperatives for U.S. action emerge.

A map of the Caribbean basin will show that Cuba overlooks the Straits of Florida and the Yucatan Channel, the sole maritime outlets connecting U.S. Gulf ports to the Atlantic Ocean, the Caribbean Sea and, ultimately, through the Panama Canal to the Pacific Ocean. From that island, Soviet and Cuban military forces could intercept all U.S. seaborne traffic moving into or out of the Gulf.

Almost 60 percent of all exports from and imports to the eastern United States flow through Gulf ports. As the Mississippi River is a lifeline to mid-America, so the Caribbean is its jugular vein. Little wonder that Moscow perceived enticing opportunities in Fidel Castro's revolution in Cuba, and that the Kremlin moved with alacrity to exploit them.

It seems reasonably clear that since Grenada occupies a similar strategic position dominating the southern entrance to the Caribbean, overlooking the routes along which oil flows into and out of ports and refineries in Venezuela and Aruba, altruism was not necessarily the driving force behind U.S. intervention there.

If one now postulates a solidification of the Seditist regime in Nicaragua and the subsequent export of

its Soviet-backed revolution to the rest of Central America, an unsettling mosaic takes shape. Despite Moscow's setback in Grenada, the shipping routes throughout the Caribbean basin, including both approaches to the Panama Canal, could be controlled by Soviet and surrogate forces based in states beholden to the Soviet Union. All U.S. and allied shipping could be placed at risk at Moscow's whim. Anyone who doubts that Soviet warships, aircraft and submarines would not quickly become frequent callers at and operate from facilities throughout the Western Caribbean littoral is naive; witness Cuba, Angola and Vietnam.

Should war engulf Europe, three critical consequences would ensue: First, all efforts to reinforce the North Atlantic Treaty Organization from U.S. Gulf ports — 40 percent of the entire effort — would be subject to attack. Second, indispensable U.S. imports of oil and strategic minerals and metals — nearly 50 percent of those bound for the eastern United States — would be similarly imperiled. Finally, a huge diversion of U.S. military power would be necessary to regain control of Caribbean waters. This would include major forces that would be desperately needed to help fight a Soviet invasion of Western Europe.

A far smaller commitment would be necessary to neutralize Cuba and predatory forces operating from its territory that would be required to meet the overall threat once it spread throughout the Caribbean littoral.

The author, a retired rear admiral, has written extensively on political-military affairs. He contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.

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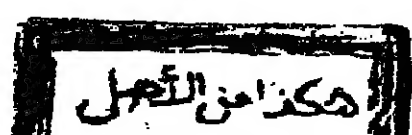
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SCIENCE

For Disabled, Computers Open Way to Education, Employment

By Sherry Sontag

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Once forced to rely on others to read, write or speak for them, about 20,000 people across the United States are using specially adapted personal computers to help make up for their disabilities. The technology has the potential to allow millions of people to compete in mainstream employment and education, according to experts in the field.

For the visually impaired, a voice synthesizer can be attached to a computer to read words that appear on a video display terminal. A similar device can be programmed to speak for people who cannot talk. Software can translate the text appearing on a computer screen into Braille. The same text can be displayed on a VersaBraille, which has plastic pins that raise and lower to form a line of Braille.

People with limited mobility can use keyboards with oversized keys or devices that can replace keyboards altogether. These include plastic tubes that can be operated by what is known as "sip and puff," a system for translating inhaled and exhaled air into text. For the deaf, computer mail, printed information that can be transmitted instantly to and from other computers, can replace office telephones.

These are only a few examples of what equipment is available; more is being developed.

This technology is going to change lives as nothing has before," said Dr. Frank G. Bove, director of research for the federal Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board in Washington and author of "Per-

sonal Computers and Special Needs" (Sybex Computer Books, 1984).

"You may be handicapped, but for the first time in history you and the computer can do almost anything anyone else can do," Dr. Bove said. "If you can't see, don't worry; the machine does. If you can't get to and from work, the machine can by getting orders from the boss to you and your work to the boss."

Scott Luber, 25, is an accountant with muscular dystrophy who works for Nankin, Schmitt & Co., an accounting firm in Milwaukee. He is one of hundreds of men and women who are employed because of their proficiency with adapted computers. "They told me if I could adapt a computer to my needs, I'd be hired," Mr. Luber said.

Atop a special mechanized desk, he uses an IBM PC with a miniature keyboard, actually a Sharp pocket computer. Resting his hands on the desk, he manipulates two pencils to strike the computer's keys.

Computers can also help children with disabilities in school. "A deaf child can participate in class, can answer a teacher's questions, can even joke with other students in the classroom," Dr. Bove said.

Shoshana Brand, 10, is blind and has cerebral palsy. She attends the Castro Elementary School, a public school in El Cerrito, California. Before she got her computer three years ago, she needed other people to read and write for her.

Her mother, Jacquelyn, said, "She learned that if she waited long enough, someone would tell her what to write, and she didn't learn."

Now she is actually going through the process of writing and developing her own thoughts.

Mrs. Brand added that her daughter is now advancing two academic years for every year spent in school. Shoshana uses an Apple IIe computer equipped with an Echo II voice synthesizer and a keyboard with keys twice the usual size. She types with her thumbs.

Some of these computer adaptations have been available since 1979, but the majority of people with disabilities — an estimated 25 million in the United States — still do not have computers. Of these, about four million, those who are mentally alert and in relatively good health, could likely use a computer to best advantage on the job or in school, but only 20,000 are currently doing so, said Dr. Lawrence A. Scadden, director of rehabilitation engineering at the Electronic Industries Foundation, a nonprofit group in Washington that works to encourage public and private agencies to help individuals buy computer systems.

"For these people, computers would reduce the effect of their disabilities," he said. "Computers would make a big difference in their level of independence and productivity."

The cost and a lack of awareness on the part of many rehabilitation counselors and teachers are the main reasons more people with disabilities are not using computers, said Jerry A. Kuns, director of training for the Sensory Aids Foundation in Palo Alto, California, a nonprofit technological training and job-placement agency for people with hearing and vision impairments.

An adapted computer, with software, often costs between \$2,000 and \$10,000. Some equipment is available for as little as \$200, but the Kurzweil reader, which reads printed pages aloud in a synthesized voice, costs \$30,000.

Mr. Kuns said, "There are very few social programs that can fund the purchase of computers."

Medicare and Medicaid, federal aid programs, only rarely pay for adapted computers, and federal laws enacting programs that provide aids for people with disabilities — the Education for All Handicapped Children's Act and the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, for example — do not specifically list computers as "appropriate purchases."

Clyde J. Behney, health program manager for the Office of Technol-



Scott Luber, an accountant, who was hired after he acquired his adapted computer.

ogy Assessment, a congressional advisory agency, said, "The laws are vague and applied unevenly by people who have a stake in keeping their budgets down and by people who don't know that the technologies are available."

"It's a state-by-state decision," said Richard R. LeClare, acting director of the National Institute of Handicapped Research of the U.S. Department of Education, which supports research for making computers accessible to people with disabilities. "This is something that has only come up in recent years. To my knowledge, nowhere do we say buying computers for people is a great idea, but the laws are general enough to allow it."

Some state departments of education and rehabilitation have purchased computers for a few individuals with disabilities.

Connecticut, New Jersey, Wisconsin and California have been among the most willing to buy the technology for individuals, according to Dr. Gregg C. Vanderheiden, director of the Trace Center, which works with people with disabilities at the University of Wisconsin at Madison.

In New York state, the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation of the Education Department has purchased more than 100 personal computers over the past two years for people with disabilities to use in employment and training, said Richard M. Switzer, the office's deputy commissioner.

According to the National Institute of Handicapped Research, federal and state governments

spend about \$60 billion annually to support people with disabilities; about \$25 to \$30 million goes to researching rehabilitation technology. Of that, about \$2 million goes toward research on adapted computers.

Much of the equipment used to adapt computers for people with disabilities, like the voice synthesizer, was originally developed for the general computer market. On the other hand, the development of some equipment specifically for people with disabilities is encouraged by potentially profitable applications in business and industry.

For instance, Minspeak is a voice synthesizer system for the mute. A keyboard that shows pictures instead of letters allows quick retrieval of common sentences — lighting bolts signify the word fast; apples mean food. If both keys are depressed, and the "water spigot" key is hit, the synthesizer says, "I want a Coke."

Bruce Baker, the developer of Minspeak, said he had fielded inquiries from a major corporation about adapting the system for the quick retrieval of data at nuclear power plants.

Voice-recognition machines that would allow people to talk to a computer and have their words appear on a screen are being developed separately by International Business Machines Corp. and Kurzweil Applied Intelligence Inc. The devices would be used both as electronic interpreters for the hearing-impaired and as a replacement

for dictation equipment and typists in offices.

But even with these advances, technology that can be used by people with disabilities lags behind the general computer market.

Mr. Vanderheiden and Mr. Scadden met with computer manufacturers at the White House last February in an effort to create a standard system for interconnecting devices to all new personal computers. Participants included IBM, Apple, Radio Shack, Honeywell and American Telephone & Telegraph Corp.

That sort of cooperation, along with increasing numbers of special-education teachers and rehabilitation counselors who take computer training classes, are hopeful signs, said Dr. Martha Redden, director of the Project on the Handicapped at the American Association for the Advancement of Science in Washington.

"It's still new, but there is no question that attitudes are changing," she said. "People are learning that a computer could be put alongside a wheelchair or a hearing aid in opening new worlds for the disabled."

Ancient Tooth Holds Filling

The Associated Press

JERUSALEM — A tooth containing the world's oldest known dental filling has been found in the skull of a middle-aged warrior of Nambata, who was buried in a mass grave in the Negev Desert 2,200 years ago.

IN BRIEF

Unisex Contraceptive Vaccine Tested

GLASGOW (Reuters) — A unisex contraceptive that could provide protection for several years has been successfully tested on monkeys and should be available to men and women within five years, according to a British scientist.

Dr. Dennis Lincoln said at the annual meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science in Glasgow that the contraceptive, in the form of a vaccine, worked by producing antibodies to sperm. The vaccine has been tried successfully on marmoset monkeys in Edinburgh, Lincoln said. "It rendered them infertile for periods of more than one year without disturbing other aspects of their reproductive cycle or behavior. They then became fertile again," he said.

Natural Insecticide Comes From Tree

WASHINGTON (NYT) — Scientists with the Department of Agriculture have derived a "natural" insecticide from a tree that grows prolifically in tropical regions.

In experiments, chemicals extracted from the neem tree, a native of Asia and Africa, have deterred more than 80 different agricultural pests, including carpet beetles, tobacco budworms, grasshoppers, citrus mealybugs, navel orangeworms and confused flour beetles. Neem-laced baits also killed young cockroaches and inhibited egg laying by adult roaches.

Scientists with the Agricultural Research Service in Beltsville, Maryland, have developed a commercial neem-derived product that the Environmental Protection Agency is considering for vegetable and ornamental crops.

Finding May Improve Epilepsy Drugs

STANFORD, California (UPI) — Scientists have found unusual brain cells that may trigger epilepsy, a discovery they say could lead to improved drugs for people who have the disorder.

Dr. Barry Connors, assistant professor of neurology at Stanford University School of Medicine, said, "It proved conclusively that the bursting cells indeed are the ones that start an attack, learning more about them could lead to the design of drugs to stifle epileptic discharges at their source. We could target a drug towards them to shut them off specifically, rather than depress the whole central nervous system. This is the way anti-convulsants tend to work now."

Seizures result when large numbers of nerve cells in the brain suddenly synchronize their electrical activity. The abnormal rhythm produces the convulsive movements, fainting or episodes of confusion.

Pressure Treatment Sobers Up Rats

LOS ANGELES (NYT) — For years, experimenters have looked for reliable ways to sober people up quickly. Neither black coffee nor cold showers work, but scientists at the University of Southern California may have hit on something that does — for rats, at least.

Researchers at the university's Alcohol and Brain Research Laboratory in Los Angeles report in the journal Science that inebriated rats sober up fast when placed in chambers containing a mixture of helium and oxygen pumped to a pressure 12 times greater than that of the air at sea-level.

The high-pressure environment of artificial air acts as an antagonist to alcohol's inebriating effects, without actually removing alcohol from the bodies of the rats or changing their metabolism, the group says.

Cheap Mirror Could Aid Astronomers

GLASGOW (AP) — Two Scottish scientists have developed a cheap and reliable way of making telescope mirrors, which they say could revolutionize astronomy and overcome a major difficulty in the Reagan administration's proposed Strategic Defense Initiative.

Dr. Peter Waddell and Dr. Bill King of Strathclyde University in Glasgow demonstrated their invention at the annual meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science.

They showed how they could transform a plastic sheet into a 26-inch (66-centimeter) telescope mirror within seconds. Grinding a glass mirror of that size would take months and the optical performance would probably not be as good, they said.

The scientists said the technique solved SDF's problem of placing scores of large, steerable mirrors in space to bounce laser beams from one side of the Earth to the other.



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INSIGHTS

Exercising the Intellect in New York: A Before-and-After Story

By James Atlas
New York Times Service

WHEN I was 17, I read a story by Delmore Schwartz that introduced a new word into my vocabulary. "New Year's Eve" concerned a group of young writers and editors in New York City who decide to have a party on a grim winter night in the 1930s. In the opening scene, the host and one of his cronies are engaged in a bitter dispute about who should be invited to the party. "Since both of them were intellectuals," Schwartz noted, "both resorted to theories about the nature of a party and about each other's characters."

Intellectuals? "New Year's Eve," I later discovered, was a portrait of Schwartz's gang on the staff of the *Partisan Review*, a magazine I read avidly in college—and not just the current issues, but the heavy, maroon-bound volumes from the 1930s and '40s announcing the latest article by Lionel Trilling or Edmund Wilson, a new poem by Wallace Stevens or Allen Tate, a story by Saul Bellow or Bernard Malamud.

To see the work of my literary heroes in its original form, the way it had appeared before most of them were famous, was a strange experience; it made them somehow less sanctified, more real. I was discovering these writers the way their original audience had, leafing through a periodical meant to be picked up from the newsstand and read in a Greenwich Village cafeteria.

Partisan Review still is a going concern. Last winter it celebrated its 50th anniversary with a giant issue featuring work by eminent contributors from several generations: Diana Trilling, Alfred Kazin, Philip Roth, Norman Podhoretz, Leonard Michaels, and on down to a handful of writers just beginning to establish themselves. But the spirit of that issue was largely nostalgic; the passions that animated the 1930s and '40s are history.

"Our literature, our culture, our politics are full of contradictions and reversals and polarizations," William Phillips, the magazine's co-founder and still its editor, wrote in his introduction. The old political categories are obsolete. The endless debates between various factions on the left about Stalinism versus Trotskyism, the role of intellectuals in American life, the relationship between politics and art, have given way to acrimonious disputes between neoconservatives and a dwindling band of liberals.

Literary criticism, once the provenance of free-lance intellectuals, has become the property of academics and journalists. Whatever their current political allegiances, the surviving New

York intellectuals agree on one thing: The world is not what it was.

The same elegiac note dominated a conference on intellectuals sponsored last April by Skidmore College in Saratoga Springs, New York. At a session with the title "What Was a New York Intellectual?" the panelists—Norman Birkbaum, an adjunct professor of government at Georgetown University; Theodore Solotaroff, founder of the *New American Review* and now an editor at Harper & Row; and Mark Krupnick, a professor of English at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee—offered many definitions. (Perhaps the most succinct was Mr. Birkbaum's: "A New York intellectual was one who wrote for, edited or read *Partisan Review*.")

But despite their strenuous efforts to dissociate themselves from the funeral grammar of their topic, none of the panelists really disputed its main implication: that such a community no longer exists. The past tense says it all.

The surest sign of any group's demise is the appearance of memoirs, and the New York intellectuals have been busy writing theirs: Lionel Abel's "The Intellectual Follies," William Phillips's "A Partisan View," Irving Howe's "A Margin of Hope" and William Barrett's "The Truants" have appeared in the last three years. Sidney Hook is at work on a memoir entitled "Out of Step: A Life in the Twentieth Century," and Diana Trilling is writing a book about her life with Lionel, her late husband. There are half a dozen other books in the works on Trilling, as well as a biography of Philip Rahv, one of the *Partisan Review*'s founders, and a comprehensive study of the whole group forthcoming from Oxford University Press. The old New York intellectuals are the American Bloomsbury.

WHY made up this self-appointed elite? Irving Howe wrote in a 1967 essay: "They are, or until recently have been, anti-Communists; they are, or until some time ago were, radicals; they have a fondness for ideological speculation; they write literary criticism with a strong social conscience; they revel in polemic; they strive self-consciously to be 'brilliant'; and by birth or osmosis, they are Jews."

Cosmopolitan, erudite, argumentative, the New York intellectuals were custodians of culture, interpreters of Marxism, existentialism, whatever was in the air.

"The definition of a New York intellectual is to think he's the last one," says Morris Dickstein, a professor of English at Queens College and author of a book on the 1960s, "Gates of Eden."

And indeed, that type—radical, Manhattan-bound, oriented toward Marxism and European literature—has left few heirs. A changing economy, the political march to the right, the assimilation of Jews into mainstream America, the proliferation of universities, and a city changed beyond recognition since the 1940s have rendered obsolete the socialist-minded urban intellectuals depicted in Delmore Schwartz's story.

Without jobs and without prospects, the young were not chained immediately to the wheel of career and profession," wrote William Barrett, a *Partisan Review* editor, in "The Truants," recalling the enforced leisure ushered in by the Depression. Greenwich Village was full of *Luftmenschen*—literally "air men"—without visible means of support. The cafeteria was their salon, the park bench their seminar room. To read and talk all day was considered a respectable profession.

Intellectuals have always composed an adven-

serial elite; it is in the very nature of the job. In 19th-century Paris, in Russia during its succession of revolutions, they were anarchists and radicals, dedicated to the overthrow of despotic governments.

But to be an intellectual is not necessarily to be on the left. It is a paradox that so many of the great Modernists championed in the pages of *Partisan Review*—W.R. Yeats, Ezra Pound and D.H. Lawrence—were anti-democratic, even reactionary. T.S. Eliot declared himself a royalist in politics, a classicist in literature, and an Anglo-Catholic in religion. The important thing was to criticize society—from whatever vantage offered the best defense of culture against the Philistines.

The New York intellectuals were leftist as a matter of course. "Everyone assumed you were some kind of socialist," says Irving Kristol, co-editor of *The Public Interest*. What was endlessly debated was where on the left you stood. Stalinists, Trotskyites, Leninists, Marxist-Leninists, all debated their positions endlessly in the pages of *Partisan Review*—or, as Edmund Wilson called it, *Partisansky Review*.

The prevailing ideology among New York intellectuals today is neoconservative. Intellectuals today are neoconservative. Intellectuals, like everyone else, tend to follow power. Even Susan Sontag, that most radical of radicals, made a significant rightward shift in 1982, when she declared at a rally in support of the Polish Solidarity movement that "Communism is fascism," and called for "abandoning many of the complacencies of the left"—among them the belief that Communism was hospitable to art.

What neoconservatives have been saying for years—that revolutionary movements inevitably pose a threat to the autonomy of culture—had finally been acknowledged by a prominent spokesman for the left. *Partisan Review*, which maintained a dogged sympathy for the uprisings of the 1960s, was undone by that turbulent decade without even knowing it.

ACCORDING to Hilton Kramer, who gave up his job as chief art critic of *The New York Times* in 1982 to found *The New Criterion*, a small-circulation magazine devoted to cultural criticism, "The counter-culture discredited the intellectual vocation." He added: "It was their assault on the whole enterprise of high culture that created the polarity between serious criticism on the one hand and advocacy journalism on the other." For Mr. Kramer, the Vietnam protests of the 1960s represented an attack on authority, a subversion of civilized values.

"We are still living in the aftermath of the insidious assault on mind that was one of the

things; the decline of religion, the campus turmoil of the 1960s and "the squalid atmosphere of permissiveness" it ushered in, the transformation of psychoanalysis from a theory of human nature to an excuse for liberation from societal constraints. Others blame the decline in literacy. "Just to have read a lot of books makes one old-fashioned," complains Miss Sontag.

The novelist and critic Elizabeth Hardwick agrees. "You don't get that kind of passionate reader," she says of her students at City College, "the nutty, maladjusted kid who sits there reading with the vacuum going and your mother nagging you to go out and do something."

For the old school of New York intellectuals, the life of the mind was paramount; it made them what they were. "I read as if books would fill my every gap, remedy every flaw, let me at last into the great world that was anything out of Brownsville" in Brooklyn, Alfred Kazin recalled in "A Walker in the City."

YOU did not have to be Jewish to be a New York intellectual—Dwight Macdonald, William Barrett and Mary McCarthy come instantly to mind—but it helped. The Kentucky-born Elizabeth Hardwick often has claimed that she came to New York to be a Jewish intellectual, and Mr. Barrett describes in "The Truants" an atmosphere so "permeated by Jewishness" that he tended to forget he was "not a Jew after all."

If Jews became free-lance intellectuals, it was not necessarily by choice. The English departments of universities were not open to them in the 1930s and '40s. Diana Trilling has written very movingly, in a memoir posthumously titled "Lionel Trilling: A Jew at Columbia," of the humiliations her husband suffered as a young, unimpaired academic among WASP professors. By the end of the 1950s, though, having survived the McCarthy era, the once-subversive group of novelists and critics loosely gathered around *Partisan Review* were members of society; they were in good standing. In 1953, Mr. Bellow could begin "The Adventures of Augie March" with the declaration: "I am an American, Chicago-born. Not a Jew. An American."

By and large, the 1960s were a comfortable decade for the New York intellectuals. There was money to be had from publishers; the large-circulation magazines once discarded as middlebrow were now hospitable to high-brow. "For better or worse, most writers no longer accept alienation as the artist's fate in America," the editors of *Partisan Review* announced in 1952. "On the contrary, they want very much to be a part of American life." And by the 1960s, they were. Professors, staff critics, novelists of national eminence, they belonged. The New York intellectuals had been absorbed into the nation's life. They had become a kind of establishment.

The New York intellectuals had a significant influence on our literary culture. They promoted the great European Modernists; they produced definitive essays on the poets and novelists of their own time; above all, they established the seriousness of the intellectual enterprise—

The endless debates between various factions on the left about Stalinism versus Trotskyism, the role of intellectuals in American life, the relationship between politics and art, have given way to acrimonious disputes between neoconservatives and a dwindling band of liberals.

view and now. It never would have occurred to the old New York intellectuals to challenge the distinction between high culture and mass culture—Broadway theater, movies, best sellers, popular music. You could go to the movies, or even become a movie critic like James Agee, Delmore Schwartz and Dwight Macdonald. But, with a few classic exceptions, you could not make any claims for them as art. Everything was judged by the same intransigent standard: It either was art or it was not. Works that were popular but serious, which occupied the middle ground—what Macdonald termed "Midcult"—posed a threat to the sanctity of high culture.

"The danger," Macdonald warned in his essay "Masscult and Midcult," is that the values of Midcult, instead of being transitional—"the price of progress"—may now themselves become a debased, permanent standard."

What unites the intellectuals of the older generation, both of the left and of the right, is their suspicion of popular culture. Most intellectuals—or let us just say critics—of my generation are not interested in the difference between Stravinsky and Talking Heads. Von Stroheim and Brian De Palma. (*The New Criterion* gang is a notable exception.)

The rock critic Robert Christgau writes in *The Village Voice* on the Marxist critic Raymond Williams; Leon Wieseltier writes in *Vanity Fair* on the rock phenomenon Prince; Mark Crispin Miller, an assistant professor of the writing seminars at Johns Hopkins University, writes on Elvis Presley in *The New York Review of Books*. Gunk Marcus is at work on a book about Dada, punk rock and "some very obscure French cultural revolutionaries, with a few me-

dieval heretics thrown in." For Mr. Marcus, one of the most influential pronouncements of the 1960s was Mr. Christgau's insistence that any definition of a great artist that could not include Chuck Berry as well as Proust was worthless. It is interesting, if it works, it's good.

Why have so many younger critics dispensed with this once-crucial distinction? Diana Trilling blames television, "the great leveler." Hilton Kramer blames the media, which have "appropriated the symbols, vocabulary and rhetorical strategies of high culture" while disdaining high culture itself. William Barrett blames a lot of

san Review gang, is alive and well and living in New York.

Only what kind of culture is it? Not the one I thought I would find when I came to New York in the late 1970s with a head full of images drawn from books. No intellectuals of my generation sat around like the poet in Saul Bellow's "Humboldt's Gift"—a fictional version of Delmore Schwartz—talking far into the night about Modernism and Symbolism, Eliot and Rilke, Freud and Marx. Humboldt believed that "the only art intellectuals can be interested in is an art which celebrates the primacy of ideas," and so did I.

To be sure, there were plenty of ideas in the air; the younger critics and cultural journalists I encountered had read books, too. In their own way, they were just as literate as the old *Partisan Review* crowd. But there was no community dominating the scene the way the *Partisan Review* crowd had, no group of writers and critics who saw themselves—or were seen—as arbiters of taste, interpreters of culture, critics of society in the largest sense. There was no writer who commanded the authority that Alfred Kazin or Dwight Macdonald or Philip Rahv did in the 1940s.

How to account for the disappearance of this type? A different economy, for one thing. "No one can afford to be an intellectual anymore," says Leon Wieseltier. "The culture doesn't support it as a profession." Gone are the days when Lionel Abel could move to Greenwich Village and support himself on the strength of an advance from a publisher for a translation of Rimbaud's poems, or when 45 cents bought a substantial dinner at the Folio-Fisher cafeteria on West 234 Street—"one of the lesser epicurean triumphs of the Depression years," in William Barrett's recollection.

"Nobody had any money then," says Elizabeth Hardwick. "Writers were supposed to be poor." A \$2,500 advance from a publisher meant a year free to write. Writers bought old farmhouses in Connecticut for a song or found cold-water flats in the city. When they needed money, they got low-level positions on magazines or temporary teaching jobs. The art critic Harold Rosenberg worked for an advertising agency. Others were supported by their spouses. ("It was a tradition among the New York intellectuals to marry money," says Irving Kristol.)

Because fewer writers can now afford to live in New York, the city has forfeited its claim to being the center of the literary world. "The strong new fiction being written in the hinterlands suggests that novelists of urban sensibility can no longer assume, as they have in recent decades, that theirs is the dominant voice in our literature," Robert Towne noted recently in

the *New York Review of Books*. And the same holds true for essayists and critics, who supply the kind of interpretive discourse that literature needs in order to thrive.

Thrown together in one crowded city, the culturalists of the 1940s enjoyed a community of interests, if not of sensibilities. They even lived, by and large, in the same neighborhood. Writers hung out at the Minetta Tavern on Macdonald Street, painters at the Cedar Bar on University Place. "In the 1940s and 1950s, you'd walk through Washington Square and see everyone you knew," recalls Anatole Broyard, now an editor of *The New York Times Book Review*. "Rahv, Barrett, Larry Rivers, Harold Rosenberg—on a nice day, they'd be out in force."

Not any more. Forced to compete for space with a seemingly limitless population of yuppies—young, high-income professionals who can afford Manhattan's stupendous rents—those writers and artists have scattered all over the city, dispersed to Brooklyn and Long Island City, or across the Hudson River to Hoboken, New Jersey. But the romance of struggle is gone. Poverty is out.

"The New York intellectuals came out of an immigrant generation," notes Morris Dickstein of Queens College. "Whatever hardships they endured were still an improvement over what their parents went through. It was no sacrifice for them to live the way they did. But our generation grew up middle class, and no one who's grown up middle class is eager to forsake those comforts for a cold-water flat." Or, as Leon Wieseltier bluntly puts it: "There's no glory in being brilliant but broke."

It is symptomatic of our times that *The New York Review of Books* has been sold to a wealthy publishing family in Mississippi for more than \$5 million, making the original investors—Elizabeth Hardwick, Mr. Silvers, his co-editor Barbara Epstein; Random House's editor-in-chief, Jason Epstein, and its publisher, A. Whitney Ellsworth—millionaires. (Mr. Ellsworth already was one.) And *The New Yorker* is now in the hands of S.I. Newhouse, owner of the *Condé Nast* empire, who in May paid \$163 million for the magazine. Serious periodicals, once a high-risk venture, have become a good investment.

How does a free-lance intellectual make a living today? By writing for general-interest magazines and newspapers. This is nothing new. Irving Howe was a book reviewer for *Time*; Alfred Kazin was a staff writer; James Agee reviewed films. But to work for the major media used to be considered mildly suspect; now it is a respectable occupation. The role of cultural arbiter once played by the little magazines has been taken over by general-circulation magazines and by *The New York Times*. Specialist scholars and free-lance journalists appear side by side in *The Times's* Book Review as a matter of course. The coverage of cultural events and issues featured on *The Times's* Op-Ed page, in its magazine and on the daily cultural pages plays a crucial role in New York intellectual life. In the 1940s, writers published in large-circulation magazines for the exposure; now, they make a living at it, and appear in the little magazines to confirm their intellectual credentials. Literary journalism has become a profession in itself.

And yet the intellectual vocation—as least as I imagined it—is largely obsolete, an archaic profession; the intellectual has gone the way of the cobbler and the smithy. "Highbrowism is a form of Philistinism," says Robert Christgau,

UNITED, in Lionel Trilling's words, "the activity of politics... with the imagination under the aspect of mind."

It was that intensity, that sense of high purpose, that fascinated me when I pored over back issues of the magazine. For all their squabbling and cultural parochialism, the contributors to the old *Partisan Review* had a conviction about the importance of literature that transcended ideological debate. There was something almost aesthetically in their approach to books. They saw themselves as inheritors of a tradition, devoted to the canon of high culture—not only their own culture, but the culture reflected in English poetry, in the Russian novel, in French political theory. *Partisan Review*, wrote the critic Leslie Fiedler, "was born of a marriage of Greenwich Village and Marxism—or more properly, from the attempt to woo the disaffected, rootless American, who wandered into New York in search of cultural freedom, from bohemianism to radicalism."

STILL, it is easy to be nostalgic about a past one never knew. The literary-minded of my generation have created their own New York. The bars of Soho and the East Village are crowded with writers; the little magazines are fat with stories; a monthly poetry calendar lists enough readings to fill a poster-sized page. Browsing among the periodicals in my local bookshop, I never have any trouble finding articulate, engaging essays by writers in their 30s and 40s—and even a few in their 20s—for whom literature is a serious vocation. Culture, despite the obsequies of the old *Parti-*

san Review gang, is alive and well and living in New York.

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the *New York Review of Books*. And the same holds true for essayists and critics, who supply the kind of interpretive discourse that literature needs in order to thrive.

Thrown together in one crowded city, the culturalists of the 1940s enjoyed a community of interests, if not of sensibilities. They even lived, by and large, in the same neighborhood. Writers hung out at the Minetta Tavern on Macdonald Street, painters at the Cedar Bar on University Place. "In the 1940s and 1950s, you'd walk through Washington Square and see everyone you knew," recalls Anatole Broyard, now an editor of *The New York Times Book Review*. "Rahv, Barrett, Larry Rivers, Harold Rosenberg—on a nice day, they'd be out in force."

Not any more. Forced to compete for space with a seemingly limitless population of yuppies—young, high-income professionals who can afford Manhattan's stupendous rents—those writers and artists have scattered all over the city, dispersed to Brooklyn and Long Island City, or across the Hudson River to Hoboken, New Jersey. But the romance of struggle is gone. Poverty is out.

"The New York intellectuals came out of an immigrant generation," notes Morris Dickstein of Queens College. "Whatever hardships they endured were still an improvement over what their parents went through. It was no sacrifice for them to live the way they did. But our generation grew up middle class, and no one who's grown up middle class is eager to forsake those comforts for a cold-water flat." Or, as Leon Wieseltier bluntly puts it: "There's no glory in being brilliant but broke."

It is symptomatic of our times that *The New York Review of Books* has been sold to a wealthy publishing family in Mississippi for more than \$5 million, making the original investors—Elizabeth Hardwick, Mr. Silvers, his co-editor Barbara Epstein; Random House's editor-in-chief, Jason Epstein, and its publisher, A. Whitney Ellsworth—millionaires. (Mr. Ellsworth already was one.) And *The New Yorker* is now in the hands of S.I. Newhouse, owner of the *Condé Nast* empire, who in May paid \$163 million for the magazine. Serious periodicals, once a high-risk venture, have become a good investment.

How does a free-lance intellectual make a living today? By writing for general-interest magazines and newspapers. This is nothing new. Irving Howe was a book reviewer for *Time*; Alfred Kazin was a staff writer; James Agee reviewed films. But to work for the major media used to be considered mildly suspect; now it is a respectable occupation. The role of cultural arbiter once played by the little magazines has been taken over by general-circulation magazines and by *The New York Times*. Specialist scholars and free-lance journalists appear side by side in *The Times's* Book Review as a matter of course. The coverage of cultural events and issues featured on *The Times's* Op-Ed page, in its magazine and on the daily cultural pages plays a crucial role in New York intellectual life. In the 1940s, writers published in large-circulation magazines for the exposure; now, they make a living at it, and appear in the little magazines to confirm their intellectual credentials. Literary journalism has become a profession in itself.

And yet the intellectual vocation—as least as I imagined it—is largely obsolete, an archaic profession; the intellectual has gone the way of the cobbler and the smithy. "Highbrowism is a form of Philistinism," says Robert Christgau,

UNITED, in Lionel Trilling's words, "the activity of politics... with the imagination under the aspect of mind."

It was that intensity, that sense of high purpose, that fascinated me when I pored over back issues of the magazine. For all their squabbling and cultural parochialism, the contributors to the old *Partisan Review* had a conviction about the importance of literature that transcended ideological debate. There was something almost aesthetically in their approach to books. They saw themselves as inheritors of a tradition, devoted to the canon of high culture—not only their own culture, but the culture reflected in English poetry, in the Russian novel, in French political theory. *Partisan Review*, wrote the critic Leslie Fiedler, "was born of a marriage of Greenwich Village and Marxism—or more properly, from the attempt to woo the disaffected, rootless American, who wandered into New York in search of cultural freedom, from bohemianism to radicalism."

STILL, it is easy to be nostalgic about a past one never knew. The literary-minded of my generation have created their own New York. The bars of Soho and the East Village are crowded with writers; the little magazines are fat with stories; a monthly poetry calendar lists enough readings to fill a poster-sized page. Browsing among the periodicals in my local bookshop, I never have any trouble finding articulate, engaging essays by writers in their 30s and 40s—and even a few in their 20s—for whom literature is a serious vocation. Culture, despite the obsequies of the old *Parti-*

san Review gang, is alive and well and living in New York.

Only what kind of culture is it? Not the one I thought I would find when I came to New York in the late 1970s with a head full of images drawn from books. No intellectuals of my generation sat around like the poet in Saul Bellow's "Humboldt's Gift"—a fictional version of Delmore Schwartz—talking far into the night about Modernism and Symbolism, Eliot and Rilke, Freud and Marx. Humboldt believed that "the only art intellectuals can be interested in is an art which celebrates the primacy of ideas," and so did I.

To be sure, there were plenty of ideas in the air; the younger critics and cultural journalists I encountered had read books, too. In their own way, they were just as literate as the old *Partisan Review* crowd. But there was no community dominating the scene the way the *Partisan Review* crowd had, no group of writers and critics who saw themselves—or were seen—as arbiters of taste, interpreters of culture, critics of society in the largest sense. There was no writer who commanded the authority that Alfred Kazin or Dwight Macdonald or Philip Rahv did in the 1940s.

How to account for the disappearance of this type? A different economy, for one thing. "No one can afford to be an intellectual anymore," says Leon Wieseltier. "The culture doesn't support it as a profession." Gone are the days when Lionel Abel could move to Greenwich Village and support himself on the strength of an advance from a publisher for a translation of Rimbaud's poems, or when 45 cents bought a substantial dinner at the Folio-Fisher cafeteria on West 234 Street—"one of the lesser epicurean triumphs of the Depression years," in William Barrett's recollection.

"Nobody had any money then," says Elizabeth Hardwick. "Writers were supposed to be poor." A \$2,500 advance from a publisher meant a year free to write. Writers bought old farmhouses in Connecticut for a song or found cold-water flats in the city. When they needed money, they got low-level positions on magazines or temporary teaching jobs. The art critic Harold Rosenberg worked for an advertising agency. Others were supported by their spouses. ("It was a tradition among the New York intellectuals to marry money," says Irving Kristol.)

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SO WHERE do you go if your idea of the good life is to read and write books? The university. Since the 1950s, intellectual life in the United States has been largely concentrated on the campus. The spread of higher education after World War II, when colleges expanded and state universities sprang up meant larger faculties. Suddenly the New York intellectuals were in demand. Some—Lionel Trilling, Sidney Hook, the art critic Meyer Schapiro—were already established academics, but free-lance critics also found a ready welcome. Mr. Rahv went off to Brandeis; Mr. Bellow taught at Princeton University and Bard College before he moved back to the University of Chicago (to be followed by Harold Rosenberg); Lionel Abel ended up at Buffalo. Most of those who were absorbed into the university system of New York City—a different world from the Greenwich Village society of *Partisan Review*.

For the generation that followed, the academic life was a natural career choice. There were jobs to be had; universities enjoyed considerable prestige; many campus environments were bucolic. And there was a new cultural phenomenon: writing programs. By the 1970s, hundreds of colleges and universities had them. Some of the best younger writers of the country were clustered in remote, picturesque locales like Missoula, Montana, and Burlington, Vermont—wherever master of fine arts degrees were handed out.

The predominance of universities in the nation's cultural life has just about done in the type of self-educated, sporadically well-read intellectual who flourished in the 1940s. The academic has become increasingly specialized. Some of the most influential English departments in the country—notably those of Johns Hopkins and Yale—are dominated by the arcane disciplines of structuralism and deconstructionism, modes of literary discourse imported from Europe and virtually inaccessible to the lay reader. The general, free-wheeling essay that was a favored genre of the New York intellectuals—the kind of essay, wrote Irving Howe, that ventured to "go beyond" its subject, toward

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Dow Jones Bond Averages <table> <tr><th>Prev.</th><th>Today</th></tr> <tr><td>100.00</td><td>100.00</td></tr> <tr><td>100.00</td><td>100.00</td></tr> <tr><td>100.00</td><td>100.00</td></tr> <tr><td>100.00</td><td>100.00</td></tr> <tr><td>100.00</td><td>100.00</td></tr> </table>	Prev.	Today	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	NYSE Diaries <table> <tr><th>Class</th><th>Prev.</th></tr> <tr><td>Advanced</td><td>100</td></tr> <tr><td>Declined</td><td>100</td></tr> <tr><td>Unchanged</td><td>100</td></tr> <tr><td>Total</td><td>100</td></tr> <tr><td>New Highs</td><td>100</td></tr> <tr><td>New Lows</td><td>100</td></tr> </table>	Class	Prev.	Advanced	100	Declined	100	Unchanged	100	Total	100	New Highs	100	New Lows	100	Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y. <table> <tr><th>Buy</th><th>Sales</th><th>500+</th></tr> <tr><td>Sept. 9</td><td>1,042,000</td><td>1,014</td></tr> <tr><td>Aug. 30</td><td>1,104,000</td><td>10,568</td></tr> <tr><td>Aug. 23</td><td>1,040,000</td><td>10,568</td></tr> <tr><td>Aug. 22</td><td>1,040,000</td><td>1,014</td></tr> <tr><td>Aug. 21</td><td>1,040,000</td><td>1,014</td></tr> </table> <p>Included in the main figures</p>	Buy	Sales	500+	Sept. 9	1,042,000	1,014	Aug. 30	1,104,000	10,568	Aug. 23	1,040,000	10,568	Aug. 22	1,040,000	1,014	Aug. 21	1,040,000	1,014	Standard & Poor's Index <table> <tr><th>High</th><th>Prev.</th><th>Low</th><th>Close</th><th>Today's P.M.</th></tr> <tr><td>100.00</td><td>100.00</td><td>100.00</td><td>100.00</td><td>100.00</td></tr> <tr><td>100.00</td><td>100.00</td><td>100.00</td><td>100.00</td><td>100.00</td></tr> <tr><td>100.00</td><td>100.00</td><td>100.00</td><td>100.00</td><td>100.00</td></tr> </table>	High	Prev.	Low	Close	Today's P.M.	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	AMEX Sales <table> <tr><td>3 P.M. volume</td><td>580,000</td></tr> <tr><td>Prev. 3 P.M. volume</td><td>470,000</td></tr> <tr><td>Prev. cont. volume</td><td>6,100,000</td></tr> </table>	3 P.M. volume	580,000	Prev. 3 P.M. volume	470,000	Prev. cont. volume	6,100,000																																																																																																																																																										
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12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wk. High	52 Wk. Low	Close	Ch.
229	14	14	AAR	2.00	5.2	24	14	14	229	+ 1/2
230	14	14	AAI	2.00	5.2	24	14	14	230	+ 1/2
231	14	14	AAJ	2.00	5.2	24	14	14	231	+ 1/2
232	14	14	AAK	2.00	5.2	24	14	14	232	+ 1/2
233	14	14	AAI	2.00	5.2	24	14	14	233	+ 1/2
234	14	14	AAJ	2.00	5.2	24	14	14	234	+ 1/2
235	14	14	AAK	2.00	5.2	24	14	14	235	+ 1/2
236	14	14	AAI	2.00	5.2	24	14	14	236	+ 1/2
237	14	14	AAJ	2.00	5.2	24	14	14	237	+ 1/2
238	14	14	AAK	2.00	5.2	24	14	14	238	+ 1/2

Stocks Lower in Light Trading

United Press International
NEW YORK—The stock market was lower late Wednesday in light trading. The Dow Jones industrial average was down 4.14 to 1,320.04 on four before the close.
Declines led advances by a 9-5 ratio among the 1,947 issues crossing the NYSE tape and although prices in tables on these pages are from the 4 P.M. close in New York, for time reasons, this article is based on the market at 3 P.M.
Volume amounted to about 71.2 million shares, compared with 66 million in the same period Tuesday.
Prices were lower in moderate trading of American Stock Exchange issues.
Brokers said the stock market continues to suffer from the lack of conviction it showed during August, indicating that investors remain confused about the U.S. economy.
Some analysts see the economy improving within the next few months, but recent economic reports have been mixed, casting doubt on those projections.
In the meantime, many investors are staying out of the market as evidenced by the relatively low volume in recent weeks. Daily NYSE volume has failed to exceed 100 million shares since Aug. 8, and traders said it would be hard to mount a rally until activity picks up.
"There's a lot of uncertainty about where the market is headed," said Eldon Grimm of Birm & Wilson & Co. "Everyone is just waiting to see what happens."
Institutional investors have not been aggressive, he noted. "The market will just have to prove itself."
"The market is suffering with its common bugaboo," said Eugene Peroni Jr. of Bateman Eichler, Hill Richards in Los Angeles.
"There is confusion over the economy, uncertainty about what the Federal Reserve will be doing and investors are also waiting to see what Congress will do when it returns to full session next week," he said.
The Conference Board said consumer confidence dipped in August, reflecting consumers' growing uneasiness about current economic conditions.
Westinghouse Electric was near the top of the active list and off slightly.
Oak Industries was up a bit in active trading.
Northern Indiana Public Service was up a fraction. Commonwealth Edison was also up slightly.
Travelers Corp. was off modestly.

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wk. High	52 Wk. Low	Close	Ch.
239	14	14	AAI	2.00	5.2	24	14	14	239	+ 1/2
240	14	14	AAJ	2.00	5.2	24	14	14	240	+ 1/2
241	14	14	AAK	2.00	5.2	24	14	14	241	+ 1/2
242	14	14	AAI	2.00	5.2	24	14	14	242	+ 1/2
243	14	14	AAJ	2.00	5.2	24	14	14	243	+ 1/2
244	14	14	AAK	2.00	5.2	24	14	14	244	+ 1/2
245	14	14	AAI	2.00	5.2	24	14	14	245	+ 1/2
246	14	14	AAJ	2.00	5.2	24	14	14	246	+ 1/2
247	14	14	AAK	2.00	5.2	24	14	14	247	+ 1/2
248	14	14	AAI	2.00	5.2	24	14	14	248	+ 1/2



THE EUROMARKETS

Dealers Seem to Await U.S. M-1, Jobs Data

By Christopher Pizze

LONDON — Both the primary and secondary markets for the Euro-dollar market were quiet Wednesday, with many operators apparently awaiting Thursday's U.S. M-1 money supply figures and the August U.S. employment data, due Friday afternoon.

Seasoned dollar-straight issues showed slight rises on the back of the early gains on the U.S. credit markets, while floating-rate notes were 2 or 3 basis points higher, they added. However, a trader at a U.S. bank said that "actual trading is really dead. The market's only being started up and retail business is still negligible."

A Dutch insurance company, Ansv NV, issued a \$100-million straight issue 10% percent a year over seven years and priced at 99 1/4. The issue was quoted just within its

total 1% percent fees at a discount of about 1 1/4. Morgan Guaranty Ltd. and Pierson, Henderling & Pierson were joint lead managers.

Morgan Guaranty also launched a \$50-million bond issue for Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Co. It also pays 10% percent a year over seven years, but was priced at 101 1/4. Dealers noted that the issue is of *rushi* bonds, which Japanese investors can buy directly without being subject to foreign-bond-holding limits. The issue was quoted at a discount of about 1 1/4 bid, compared with the total 1 1/4 percent fees.

Midland Australia issued a 50-million Australian-dollar bond, which was guaranteed on a subordinated basis by Midland Bank PLC. The issue pays 13 1/4 percent a year over three years and was lead-managed by Samuel Montagu & Co. On the market, the issue was bid well outside its 1 1/4 percent fees

at a discount of about 2 points. Privatbank A/S issued a 45-million-Australian-dollar bond issue, which pays 14 percent a year over three years and was priced at 100 1/4. The issue was quoted on the market at a discount of about 1 1/4, just inside the 1 1/4 percent selling concession. Morgan Stanley International was the lead manager.

The sterling-straight sector was slightly higher Wednesday, helped by gains of about 1/2 point at the longer end of the British government-bond market, dealers said. However, they added that retail interest in this sector was also thin.

The Bank of Greece's £75-million "building" bond was priced at 91.43 and assigned a coupon of 10 1/4 percent. The pricing gave the bond a yield to its 2010 maturity of 11.827 percent, or 135 basis points over the gross redemption yield of the Treasury 13 1/4 percent government bond due 2004/08.

'Smart Card' Ordered by French Banks

Agence France-Presse

PARIS — French banks have taken a major step to bringing into general use the "smart card," a bank card with a tiny computer lodged in the plastic that allows automatic debiting of customers' accounts when they make purchases.

A group of banks and financial institutions announced Tuesday that they had ordered 12.4 million memory cards from C. des Machines Bull, the nationalized computer group, for distribution to account holders in four regions starting late this year.

The card order is worth 300 million francs (\$34.5 million) for Bull. France will be the first country to use the cards on a widespread basis. By 1988, financial institutions hope to have the cards in use throughout the country.

The adoption of the card is expected to generate another 600 million francs in France for companies that provide the cards, computer programs and the terminals that will "read" the cards in shops and banks.

In addition to the Bull order, the banks are committed to purchase a further 4 million cards, probably from Philips NV of the Netherlands. The French postal and telecommunications agency, the PTT, early this year ordered 1.5 million cards for holders of postal savings accounts, and has ordered 200,000 for use in special public phones.

The "smart card" was invented in 1974 by a Frenchman, Roland Moreno.

It is also being tried out in Norway and Italy. In the United States, the big MasterCard credit group has distributed experimental lots of 50,000 cards each to two control samples of customers, one using the Bull card and the other a card made by a Japanese company, Casio.

"Despite the French technological edge, the regional experiments carried out so far in France have not led to widespread use of the memory cards, because of disputes between banks and store owners over how the expense of the system should be shared."

Assaulting the Tyranny of the Assembly Line

(Continued from Page 11)

Technology. "The technical possibilities are out there to make changes as significant as the introduction of the original assembly line."

Most experts in the field agree that the auto industry is leading the way in trying new methods of mass production, both because its current prosperity — the automakers earned \$3.8 billion last year — permits experiments and because it needs to find a way to overcome the \$2,000-a-car cost advantage enjoyed by Japanese auto imports.

Auto executives note that the Japanese simply adopted the American production system and made it more efficient. Now, by changing the system completely, the Americans hope to use new technology and techniques to leapfrog the Japanese.

They also hope to use improved worker attitudes. Top executives of the auto industry and other companies now believe that one great advantage enjoyed by the Japanese is the cooperative attitude of their work forces.

"We hired a pair of hands," observes David Cole, director of the University of Michigan's Office for

the Study of Automotive Transportation. "The Japanese hired the mind as well as the hands. You get much more out of a system like that."

At the sprawling General Motors factory in Lansing, Michigan, several dozen unmanned, battery-powered vehicles have been installed to carry unfinished automobile engines from location to location. They move along a smooth concrete floor, following a buried wire leading to a work station.

As each one glides to a stop, workers gather around it and begin attaching accessories to the engine. The vehicle is programmed to move on to another location after about two minutes, but if there is any problem, one of the workers can push a button and hold it in place until everything is done right.

Group assembly is one of the new production methods being tested because it allows workers to break the monotony of the continuous line. They can talk with each other — something hard to do on a conventional line — and switch jobs within the group for variety. General Motors, whose Lords-

burg, Ohio, workers rebelled in the early 1970s against the unyielding demands of the system by staging wildcat strikes and damaging vehicles, is planning to buy hundreds more of the automated vehicles for use in its new plants. Officials of the company say they are pleased with the results of the Lansing experiment.

When GM's Saturn factory goes into operation near the end of the decade, a new contract signed by the automaker and the autoworkers' union ensures that all the work will be done by groups who will have a large say over how each job is organized.

The Saturn agreement is the result of a joint company-union effort to find a way to produce small cars profitably in the United States and calls for a high degree of cooperation by workers in return for GM's \$3.5-billion investment.

One of the fundamental goals of the Saturn production approach is to cut costs by sharply slashing the number of hours of labor that go into making a car. Some estimates are that Saturn will reduce the number from about 130 at present to 30 to 40 hours. The result, labor and management officials agree, is

that smaller numbers of more highly skilled workers, working with sophisticated, computer-controlled equipment, will replace the unskilled thousands in most of today's auto plants.

Some of the inspiration for the Saturn agreement, Mr. Ephlin of the UAW said, came from Japan, but the group-assembly approach was borrowed from factories in Sweden. Companies there, facing labor shortages, have had to make factory jobs more appealing to fill out their work forces.

Automakers may be leading in the development of modern production methods, but they are not alone.

About 100 miles (160 kilometers) from GM's Lansing plant, workers in Clyde, Ohio, are assembling a new line of clothes-washing machines in a new way for Whirlpool Corp. Instead of starting with an empty cabinet and installing the internal components, as has been traditional in the appliance industry, the new machine is built from the inside out.

Now that they do not have to twist and strain to fit parts inside the metal cabinet, most workers do their job sitting down.

CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Closes Up, But Off Highs in Europe

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — The dollar closed below its highs in European trading Wednesday as many corporate buyers took profits after this week's steady climb and others cut long positions. Dealers said the decline was also due in part to renewed worries over strains in the U.S. financial system.

The U.S. currency closed in London at 2.8506 Deutsche marks, down from its trading high of 2.8683 and Tuesday's close of 2.8535, and at 2.3463 Swiss francs, up from 2.3400. The British pound eased to \$1.3725 from \$1.3793 on Tuesday.

Dealers said traders on Chicago's International Monetary Market, who have led the dollar's recent recovery, sparked the day's selling in a still thin market.

They noted that Australian corporate buyers were particularly active in the day's market, selling dollars against the Swiss franc at a rate of 2.35-to-1. He said there was also widespread dollar profit taking out of London against other currencies. The South African commercial

rand, meanwhile, recovered from a morning trading low in London of 37.25 U.S. cents to close at 39.75, still down 2 cents from its Tuesday close of 41.45.

Dealers said the unit, the external-trading component of the new two-tier rand, had hit a high in afternoon trading of around 41.50 with the help of South African central bank intervention.

They noted that rand trading remains highly cautious amid widespread uncertainty about the detailed workings of the new two-tier currency system and growing speculation that currency controls will be stringent.

London dealers noted that the dollar was ripe for profit-taking after its sharp upward correction from the 2.77-DM level late last week. In such a market, they noted, the news Wednesday that some 15 percent of the U.S. Farm Credit System's loans may be uncollectible contributed to a feeling that the dollar had been overbought.

One dealer for a major U.S. bank said he sees little more upward po-

tenential for the dollar while a British clearing-bank dealer said he expects the dollar to stabilize at these levels until U.S. economic figures in coming weeks give more clues.

In earlier trading in Europe, the dollar was fixed in Frankfurt at 2.8441 DM, up from 2.8281, at 2.6775 French francs in Paris, up from 2.6345, and at 1,906.85 lire in Milan, up from 1,891.20. In Zurich, the dollar closed at 2,346.00 Swiss francs, up from 2,332.3.

In Tokyo, the dollar ended rose to 239.75 yen from 238.60 on Tuesday. (Reuters, IHT)

GM Plans to Build Paint Shop

United Press International

DETROIT — General Motors Corp. announced Wednesday that it plans to build a \$240-million paint facility at its car assembly plant in Framingham, Massachusetts. David D. Campbell, director of operations for GM's Chevrolet-Pontiac-Canada Group, said the shop is to be in operation by August 1987.

Tokyo Is Asking Exporters To Cut Textile Shipments

Reuters

BEIJING — Japan is asking China, Pakistan and South Korea to lower their textile exports to Japan, a Japanese Embassy spokesman in Beijing said Wednesday.

"Textile exports, especially of cotton goods, have increased sharply over the last two years, causing a serious political problem in Japan," he said.

Japan sent delegations to Pakistan last month and Seoul last week with the request for lower exports, and will send a similar plea to China next month, he added.

But Japan has not specified exact figures for exports this year from those countries, the spokesman said.

Official Chinese figures show the country's exports to Japan of textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles and related products in the first quarter of this year totaled \$105 million, compared with \$320 million for all of 1984 and \$176 million for the whole of 1983.

But Japan's trade surplus with China in 1984 was \$1.25 billion. A Chinese delegation went to Tokyo at the end of July to ask Japan to increase purchases of Chinese petroleum, textiles and agricultural products to reduce the surplus.

Chinese officials said exports to Japan in July dropped from the July 1984 figure, while imports increased by 87 percent. However, the precise figures were not disclosed.

Wall Street Treads Water

(Continued from Page 11)

capacity — will make portfolio sector rotation based upon previous cycles a hazardous exercise."

Technology stocks are also emphasized for investment by Drexel because of their sensitivity to improving economic conditions. She said that AMP, Burroughs and Intel, companies that typically market proprietary products, are set for a product-cycle upswing, and enjoy market share or technological leadership. A smaller high-tech stock she singled out is Liebert.

Also on the priority list are Harris Corp., M/A Com, Raytheon, Tandem Computers, and a recent addition, Ericsson.

Herbert Schober, managing director of Sparinvest, a mutual fund group in Vienna that is majority-owned by Grozentrade, Austria's second largest bank, also agrees that "the way the Fed has thrown money at the economy should be

enough to propel it into recovery this fall or winter."

Anticipating the rebound, he is focusing on cyclical stocks, notably chemicals and papers, but including semiconductors. Monsanto and Hercules are favorites in the first group.

Hardening back to the days of the original "Nifty Fifty," Mr. Schober said he also recommends International Flavors & Fragrances.

"But if the U.S. economy does not pick up and earnings estimates for corporations get shaved again, Wall Street could be in for a 100-point correction or so that would scare a lot of people out of the market," he warned.

"Moreover," he said, "if the economy does not react to all this pump-priming, this should tell us something — perhaps that the worldwide financial condition is now more deflationary than disinflationary."

Wednesday's OTC Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 3 p.m. New York time. Via The Associated Press

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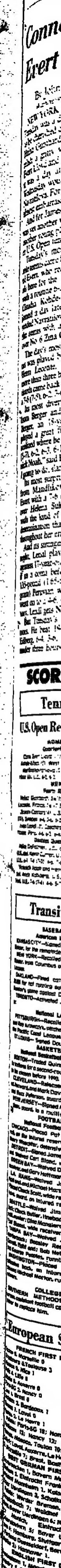
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12 Month High Low 3 P.M. CHX



SPORTS

Connors, With Old Touch, Beats Edberg in 4 Sets; Evert Reaches U.S. Open Semis 15th Straight Year

By John Feinstein

NEW YORK — For John Connors, Tuesday was a day of wonder. One of the great tennis players of the 1970s, Connors, it was a day to relish a gritty victory. For Chris Evert, it was a day to relish a gritty victory. For Martina Navratilova, it was a day to relish a gritty victory. For Ivan Lendl, it was a day to relish a gritty victory.

And for Jimmy Connors, it was yet another victory against yet another young player at yet another U.S. Open tennis tournament. Tuesday's most easily predictable tennis came from the top-seeded Evert, who reached the semifinals here for the 15th straight year with a routine 6-3, 6-3 victory over Claudia Kohde-Kilsch. She was joined a day later by the second-seeded Navratilova, who swept into the semis with a 6-2, 6-3 victory over No. 6 Zina Garrison.

The day's most remarkable tennis was played by Connors and Henri Leconte, who duelled for more than three hours before Connors came back from the dead for a 7-6 (7-5), 6-2, 3-6, 6-4, 6-3 victory. Its most diverting tennis came from Berger and Yannick Noah. Berger, an 18-year-old amateur, played a great first set. Then he realized where he was and lost, 6-7 (5-7), 6-2, 6-3, 6-1. "I lost to Yannick Noah," said Berger. "What am I going to do, slam my racket?"

Its most surprising tennis came from Mandlikova, who joined Evert with a 7-6 (7-4), 7-5 victory over Helena Sukova by playing with the kind of consistency and determination that has eluded her throughout her erratic career.

And its strangest tennis came at night, Lendl playing the first set against 17-year-old Jaime Yzaga as if in a coma before the 5-foot-5, 135-pound (165-meter, 61.2-kilogram) Peruvian wilted and Lendl went on to a 4-6, 6-3, 6-4, 6-0 victory. Lendl gets Noah next.

But Tuesday's story was Connors. He beat 19-year-old Stefan Edberg 6-4, 3-6, 6-3, 6-4, in just under three hours. Edberg is the

prototype young player, fluid, graceful—all the shots. Connors is 33, can't serve that hard and ought to know better than to think he can beat such kids.

"I'm still beating people out here when I'm 48," Connors said. "Age is part of tennis. People get older and there comes a time in life when you move on to other things."

Connors, the fourth seed, probably can't win this tournament. He may even have trouble with Edberg in the quarterfinals. But he can still win himself through a match like Tuesday's.

After the two spin sets, Edberg broke serve in the first game of the third set, when Connors ran down a forehand but netted it. So there was the kid, having just broken the old man, with a world of momentum.

And the old man broke back. He hit one of those screeching backhand returns he invented in 1980 and then a forehand pass that the kid could only lunge at: 1-1.

From there, the match belonged to Connors. He lobbed superbly, constantly frustrating Edberg with balls just inside the baseline. A job for Connors the break he needed in the third set. Edberg chased the ball down but his desperate backhand flew wide. After Connors saved five break points to win the set, he got a quick break in the fourth and served out the match.

"I've been in a slump for a while, but I think I'm coming out of it," said Connors, who has not won a tournament in 1985. "But I'm playing better now, moving better, hitting the ball better. The thing I'm proudest of over the year is the way I've played here."

But this is, after all, his spot. Wimbledon has charm and tradition, but dusk here, with the sun rolling down the rim of the stadium against the Manhattan skyline, is matchless. And no one has played better or won more against that backdrop—a man's record 76 U.S. Open matches—than Connors.

As for Tuesday's other winners, the most deserving was Mandlikova, a quarterfinalist at the

French Open and at Wimbledon, is the most eccentric player in the game today. For two sets, it was self-destruct, but then the other Leconte showed up. He broke Connors in the eighth game of the third set with a chillingly superb sequence. First, a running topspin forehand down the line. Then a rocket backhand return. Then a pickup volley and a crunching overhead. Finally, a running forehand for the game.

That set the tone for the rest of the match. Gunhardt, normally rather placid, got caught up in it, sucking a little himself and hitting some great shots. In the fourth set, he saved one break point with a lunging volley, then cracked a backhand crosscourt and closed the game with a reach volley.

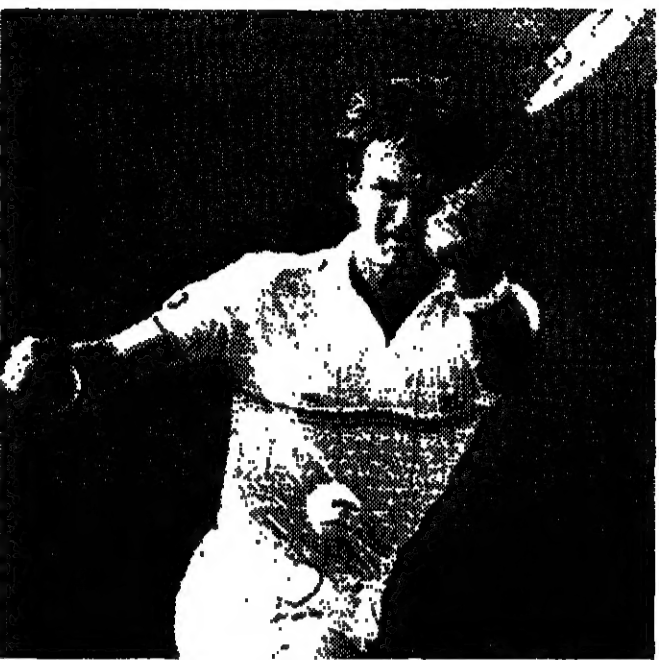
Leconte, having thrown his racket at the last winner, stopped and applauded. As the men walked to their chairs, Leconte playfully swiped at Gunhardt's racket. The crowd cheered both.

After Leconte won the fourth set with a flurry of winners, he immediately broke Gunhardt to start the fifth and had another break point while leading, 2-0. The undefeated Gunhardt, who also gained the quarters at Wimbledon, changed up on his serve on that point; Leconte got a slow ball, which he netted.

The match then swung for good. Gunhardt never lost another point on his serve. Leconte began missing. Those two were a class act; so were Evert and Mandlikova.

After disastrous grand slam performances in the French Open and Wimbledon, Mandlikova has not lost a set here.

Finally, Evert. Fifteen opens, 15 semis. "This was a good, tough match for me," she said after beating Kohde-Kilsch. You bet. Twenty years from now, when she and Connors are still playing in this tournament, she'll undoubtedly be saying the same thing.



Connors: "If I'm still beating people here when I'm 48..."

Rugged Bears, Deep 49ers Tops in NFC

By Christine Brennan

WASHINGTON — It's only fitting that the National Football League's Black and Blue Division is ruled by the most efficient sacking team in pro history.

Last year the Chicago Bears (10-6) won their first division title since 1963. In the Central Division of the National Football Conference, winning has become a curse; no champion has repeated since Minnesota in 1977-78.

But in the 1985 season that will start Sunday, no team seems to stand a chance against one of the great defenses in the game. Were it not for a secondary comprising four natural safeties (two of them, Mike Richardson and Leslie Frazier, play cornerback) Chicago's would be a defense with no weak spots.

As it is, Richard Dent, Dan Hampton & Co. led the league in total defense and rushing defense, broke the sack record with 72 and were second in the NFL against the pass. If only rookie lineman William (The Refrigerator) Perry were svelte...

The Bears came within one game of the Super Bowl with an offense consisting of Walter Payton. They'd like a healthy quarterback, preferably Jim McMahon, for 1985. The Green Bay Packers (8-8) won seven of their final eight games by averaging 32 points per game. The way to improve more, thought Coach Forrest Gregg, was to beat up the offensive line. For USC tackle Ken Ristquist in the draft's first round and San Diego State guard Rich Moran in the third. Those two should give Lynn Dickey and newly acquired Scott Brunner more time to find James Lofton (62 catches, 1,361 yards).

A young unit progressed by going from league-low in total defense in 1983 to 16th place last year. Another leap calls for coming up with more sacks, but change and youth on the line make that tough.

Change also is the rule for Tampa Bay (6-10). The Buccaneers' only coach, John McKay, retired and six-time Pro Bowl defensive end Lee Roy Selmon will miss the season because of back problems. Tampa Bay's usually anemic offense was translated by James Wilder's 1,544 yards on a league-record 407 carries, plus another 685 on 85 receptions. If Wilder can handle the weight, Coach Leonard Bennett probably will put it on his shoulders.

There are plenty of questions for the Detroit Lions (4-11-1). Who will start at quarterback, Eric Hippen or 12-year veteran Joe Ferguson, acquired from Buffalo? Can Billy Sims come back after missing half of 1984 with a knee injury? Will fullback James Jones (532 yards rushing, 77 receptions for 662 yards) carry the load, now that veteran Dexter Bussey has retired?

The best part of the Minnesota Vikings (3-13) comes with age: running coach Bud Grant and Jan Stenerud, 41, who was selected for the Pro Bowl after making 20 of 23 field-goal attempts.

EAST

On the final weekend of the 1984 regular season, every NFC Eastern team except Philadelphia had a chance at the playoffs. Three of the five finished with 9-7 records. Parity has arrived in the East.

The Washington Redskins (11-5), two-time defending champions, have experience, although there are serious questions concerning the offensive line and secondary.

With center Jeff Bostic out until midseason after knee surgery, the acquisition of former all-pro guard R.C. Thielmann from Atlanta should help. The defensive line looks

good enough to repeat its success against the run (second in the league), but Tony Peters' run in 1982 form is imperative if the secondary is to improve on the 235.8 passing yards per game it yielded.

The Redskins running game appears better than ever with John Riggins, George Rogers and Keith Griffin. The receiving corps may be without peer.

The title hopes of the St. Louis Cardinals (9-7) rest on the arm of Neil Lomax, who in his fourth season passed for 4,614 yards, second only to Miami's Dan Marino. The

NFL PREVIEW: THE NFC

Cardinals need to find a receiver after Roy Green (78 catches for 1,555 yards) and Pat Tilley (52 catches for 758 yards).

The defense that led the league in sacks two years ago (59) had 55 in 1984, and seems capable of being even better. If there are no injuries, E.J. Junior will stay put at middle linebacker, where he belongs, allowing rookie Freddie Joe Nunn to develop outside.

A healthy Phil Simms turned the New York Giants' (9-7) season around with 4,044 passing yards, and if his young offensive line matures, New York's playoff spot this season may not be the wild card.

Before the draft, 22 Giants were first- or second-year players. Expect a few more newcomers, especially in the running game. No. 1 draft pick George Adams and Maurice Carthon of the USFL may start, but that Butch Woolfolk has been traded to Houston. Linebacker Lawrence Taylor probably already has a place ticket for his fifth Pro Bowl. But the Giants have not had consecutive winning seasons since 1962-63.

For the Dallas Cowboys (9-7) to return to the playoffs after missing for the first time in a decade, the offensive line must regroup (it was so banged up that Dallas finished the year with five guards in the lineup), someone will have to emerge to catch the ball and quarterback Danny White will have to rely on all his savvy.

The fact that so many players do not want to stay in Philadelphia (6-9-1) says a lot about its chances. Once seemingly on the rise, the Eagles have had their wings clipped by new owner Norman Braman, who has refused to honor some veterans' renegotiated contracts.

WEST

Last year, San Francisco Coach Bill Walsh substituted and finagled his way to the Super Bowl championship for the second time in four years. He shouldn't have to do any tinkering during the 1985 regular season. His 49ers won the Western Division by five games last year.

The last time the 49ers were defending champs, they plummeted to a 3-6 record in 1982. It's unlikely that will happen this time, if only because most of the main players in last season's 15-1 show are under 30.

Joe Montana, the NFC's top passer in '84, is versatile enough to have been the team's second-leading rusher in the playoffs, with 144 yards in three games. The offense he leads is equally varied. If Roger Craig (649 yards, 71 receptions) or Wendell Tyler (a team-record 1,262 yards) don't do the job with the run, Dwight Clark (52 receptions) or Freddie Solomon (40) will through the air.

You want defense? How about the fewest points allowed in the league last season (227)? And fewest touchdowns (24)?

If anyone can overtake the 49ers, it's the Los Angeles Rams (10-6). With quarterback Jeff Kemp back on the sidelines, this is the

chance for Dieter Brock, the 34-year-old veteran who has passed for almost seven miles in the Canadian Football League, to prove he can reproduce his numbers from the North.

It's unlikely that running back Eric Dickerson—if he ends his holdout—can equal last year's 2,105 yards. But if receivers Henry Ellard and Olympic sprinter Ron Brown receive more work, this should be a more balanced offense than last year's (second in the conference in rushing, last in passing).

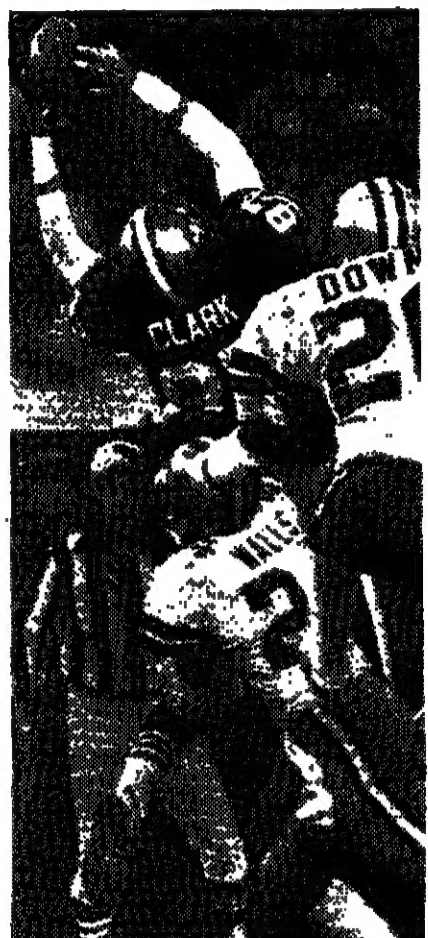
On defense, the Rams must keep safeties Nolan Cromwell and Johnnie Johnson at full strength and generate more pressure on the quarterback (only 43 sacks, 17th in the league).

There are only about four possible starters in the New Orleans backfield, but Earl Campbell, 30, is Coach Bum Phillips' favorite as the 7-9 Saints play for the pre-season and hope for their first winning season. There is a new owner, Tom Benson, but the problem is the same old defense (third-worst in the league against the run).

Atlanta might have even more problems than last year's 4-12 record indicates. Trading up in the draft, the Falcons got massive tackle Bill Fralic, but that's the good news. The bad news is that running back William Andrews (knee) says he won't return this season, leaving Gerald Riggs (1,486 yards) and former Redskins Joe Washington to do the plodding.

Quarterback Steve Barkowski returns from injured reserve, but can he move?

This is the first of two articles. Next: the American Football Conference.



If his 49er teammates can't do it on the ground, the airborne Dwight Clark can.

SCOREBOARD

Tennis

U.S. Open Results

WOMEN

Chris Evert, Lendl (U.S.), def. Claude Kohde-Kilsch (FR), 6-3, 6-3, 6-3.

Martina Navratilova (CZ), U.S. def. Zina Garrison (U.S.), 6-3, 6-3.

John Connors (U.S.), def. Stefan Edberg (SWE), 7-6 (7-5), 6-2, 3-6, 6-4, 6-3.

Yannick Noah (FRA), def. Jimmy Connors (U.S.), 6-7 (5-7), 6-2, 6-3, 6-1.

Helena Sukova (CZE), def. Chris Evert (U.S.), 6-3, 6-3.

Manuela Liano (ESP), def. Martina Navratilova (CZ), 6-3, 6-3.

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Baseball

Tuesday's Line Scores

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Chicago 182 176 176 14 1

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Football

NFL 1984: The National Football Conference

FINAL STANDINGS

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